The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890. NO. 4.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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I WILL fill orders for Anthracite Coal, delivered off the car, until a change of price at the mines, at the following prices:

Nut,	(Net Tons)	**$4.40**
Stove,	" "	**$4.40**
No. 4,	" "	**$4.65**

Leave your orders at the office.

Main Street——Near Depot.

M. L. REX.

New Stage Route

——BETWEEN——

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 7.30 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Work and Play.

A HEALTH ALPHABET.

The Ladies' Sanitary Association, of London, gives the following simple rules for keeping health, which we advise our young people to learn by heart:

A-s soon as you are up shake blanket and sheet;
B-etter be without shoes than sit with wet feet;
C-hildren, if healthy, are active, not still;
D-amp beds and damp clothes will both make you ill;
E-at slowly and always chew your food well;
F-reshen the air in the house where you dwell;
G-arments must never be made too tight;
H-omes should be healthy, airy, and light;
I-f you wish to be well, as you do, I've no doubt,
J-ust open the windows before you go out;
K-eep the rooms always tidy and clean;
L-et dust on the furniture never be seen;
M-uch illness is caused by the want of pure air;
N-ow, to open the windows be ever your care;
O-ld rags and old rubbish should never be kept;
P-eople should see that their floors are well swept;
Q-uick movements in children are healthy and right;
R-emember the young cannot thrive without light;
S-ee that the cistern is clean to the brim;
T-ake care that your dress is all tidy and trim;
U-se your nose to find if there be a bad drain;
V-ery sad are the fevers that come in its train;
W-alk as much as you can without feeling fatigue;
X-erxes could walk full many a league.
Y-our health is your wealth, which your wisdom must keep;
Z-eal will help a good cause, and the good you will reap.

The Aluminum Age.

The following article prepared by our townsman, D. M. Evans, appeared in the ITEM May 29, 1889:

The idea of a succession of ages is so natural that it has established itself in the convictions of almost all nations. It is sanctioned by scripture, symbolized in the Apocalypse—to a certain extent,—and manifested in other claimed sacred books.

Stone and bronze are past ages;
The age of iron is with us now.

Aluminum may be next.

One of the most universally distributed materials of the earth is clay, the metallic base of which is aluminum. It only awaits the ingenuity of man to wrest this yet stubborn metal from its combination and give us a substance to supersede iron and steel. Its weight is only one-third that of iron. Its tensile strength is equal to, if not greater than iron or steel.

With its cheap production, it will take the place of wood, stone, and brick in house construction.

Ocean steamers will be made of it, as it is only the weight of oak wood and as ball proof as any vessel can be made iron.

Passenger cars made of aluminum would weigh only same as those made of wood, would be incombustible, and not easily splintered in a collision.

Bridges built of this material would support 66 per cent. less of their own weight than if built of iron, and have as much or greater strength.

Chemists, to-day, are trying to solve the problem of cheap production, and, when accomplished—as it surely will be,—we will have the age of aluminum.

Mr. Evans doesn't pretend to be a prophet, but he is a man whose judgment is to be relied upon. It really appears that the Age of Aluminum is about to dawn upon us and to show the accuracy of Mr. Evans' remarks of a year ago we apend the following which appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of last Thursday, April 24th:

THE AGE OF ALUMINUM.

Have we really entered upon the age of aluminum? As is well known, aluminum is the most abundant of all the metals on the earth's crust, and ever since its discovery every leading metallurgist and chemist has been working to find a cheap process for reducing it. In a large measure they have succeeded. Only a few years ago this metal cost more than gold. To-day, thanks to the enterprise of Americans, it has been reduced to the price, block for block, of nickel. At $2 per pound aluminum is a cheaper metal to use than nickel. It is nearly four times lighter than nickel, and will go, therefore, nearly four times as far.

Aluminum has only been on the market in a commercial way for about a year. In that time the applications to which this metal can be economically put have been found to be so numerous that the *Press* predicts its introduction will mark a great step in the advance of human progress. Aluminum at twenty-five cents per pound, and it will surely reach that price, will take the place of iron and steel in many important lines of manufacture. Its adaptability to shipbuilding becomes at once apparent. The use of aluminum for this purpose would change the mighty black racers of the Atlantic into bright silver vessels which would inspire the marine poets to flights of hitherto unheard-of fancy in describing how "lightly the silver ships rode the blue billows." Seriously, there is a possibility that ocean racers in the course of time will be constructed of aluminum.

Its chief advantage is its lightness. At present one of the great difficulties in ocean navigation is the weight of vessels. It is impossible to get engine power sufficient to obtain more than twenty miles an hour. It has been estimated that if an Atlantic liner were built of aluminum, or that the weight of the material out of which ships are constructed be reduced by one-half, and their sides coated with a highly-polished noncorrosive substance, it would have less than one-third the draught, and be propelled with the same engine power at double the speed which characterizes the iron-built steamships of the present day.

Commenting on this matter, the London *Spectator* in a recent issue said editorially:

"It is calculated that a ship which, if entirely constructed of iron, would draw twenty-six feet of water, would, when made of aluminum, not draw more than four or five. Practically then the light metal would treble or quadruple the number of miles of navigable river in the world, and we should think nothing of vessels crossing the Atlantic in seventy-two hours."

What a boon to humanity this change would be! Houses can be built of aluminum; and, as this metal never rusts, and is as fire proof as iron, a house constructed of it would not only survive a great conflagration, but always exhibit a silvery, glistening surface. Passenger cars made of aluminum would be incombustible and would not be readily crumbled by collisions. The ductility of aluminum will render it the best of all possible materials for bridges.

Pure aluminum melts and becomes fluid at about 1200° Fahrenheit, and is most malleable at a temperature between 200° and 300° F., although it can be rolled cold with frequent annealing. In malleability it ranks next to gold and silver, and may be easily drawn, its tensile strength varying frome twelve to fourteen tons to the inch. It can be hammered into foil as thin as any beaten gold leaf, and rolled into sheets of five thousandths of an inch in thickness.

Whether the bright and beautiful aluminum will sooner or later replace the black and ugly iron in most of the latter's uses remains to be seen. There is aluminum in every clay bank, in every plain, in every mountain side, and when it reaches a cost of say twenty-five cents a pound it is safe to predict that we shall have entered on an age of aluminum.

The Truth About a Boy.

He comes out at the front door, bright faced and happy. He comes out for no particular reason, save that he wants to be moving about. He is full of physical action, and must get some of it out of him before bedtime, or he won't be fit to sleep. He doesn't know this with his head, but his body knows it; for, after all the body does a good deal of its own thinking independently of what we call consciousness. He stands on the step and looks up and down the street. He doesn't know what he is looking for. Indeed, he is not looking for anything. He just looks with a sort of undefined hope that he will see something suggestive to him of what to do. He jumps down the steps and goes to the gate, hangs on it a moment, makes a few sounds with his voice such as nobody but a boy can make, and nobody else would make if he could. They don't mean anything. He makes them because—well, because he is a boy. As if he had suddenly thought of something to do, he bangs the gate open and rushes down the middle of the street yelling like a young Indian. But he has not suddenly thought of something to do. He has simply done that because he couldn't think of anything to do, and must do something. Then he picks up a stone and fires it at a dog, and cringes and feels sorry if it hits the mark. He doesn't want to hurt the dog. He throws the stone because he and the dog and the stone are there, and it is handy to do so. For a few seconds he stands and looks up into a tree at—nothing. Then he breaks into a run again, and suddenly sits down on the curbstones as if he had accomplished something and was content.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following very sensible words relative to merchants and advertising: The man who engages in business who doesn't advertise must expect his patronage from passers-by alone. His business is known to about as many people as is a weathervane in a wilderness. A buyer may drop in occasionally, but the great mass of money-spenders pass him by and flock to the stores that advertise. When a person wants to buy anything he no longer rushes into the first store at hand to get it, nor does he spend a day in running up and down the street looking for the cheapest place. The would-be purchaser picks up his paper and carefully reads the advertisements and selects from them the firms which offer the best inducements. This saves time and money."

Is it true? Is it kind? Is it necessary? These are very proper questions for one to ask and answer, when he finds himself about to speak evil of some one else. And if he answers any one of them in the negative, then he had better omit the evil speaking. The observance of this rule will save him from doing evil himself.

Never Postpone.

Never say you will do presently what your reason or your conscience tells you should be done now. No man ever shaped his own destiny, or the destinies of others wisely or well, who dwelt much in "presentlies." Look at Nature. She never postpones. When the time arrives for the buds to open, they open—for the leaves to fall, they fall. Look upwards. The shining worlds never put off their rising or their settings. The comets even, erratic as they are, keep their appointments, and eclipses are always punctual to the minute. There are no delays in any of the movements of the universe, which have been pre-determined by the absolute fiat of the Creator. Procrastination among the stars might involve the destruction of innumerable systems; procrastination in the operations of Nature on this earth might result in famine, pestilence, and the blotting out of the human race. Man, however, being a free agent, can postpone the performance of his duty; and he does so too frequently—sometimes to his own destruction. The drafts drawn by indolence upon the future are pretty sure to be dishonored. Make "now" your banker. Do not say you will economize presently, for presently you may be judged. Bear in mind the important fact, taught alike by the history of nations, rulers and private individuals, that in at least three cases out of five, presently is too late.—*Sel.*

Bad thoughts, if cherished, blight virtue, destroy purity, and undermine the stablest foundation of character. They are like rot in timber; like rust in iron.

They eat into the man. And when the process has gone for a while, and there comes the stress of an outward temptation, down they go into a mass of ruins. Ships go out to sea, all bright with fresh paint, their sails all spread and streamers all flying, and never reach port. Why? They met a storm and went down, because they were rotten. Under the paint was decay. Just so bad thoughts, vile, impure thoughts and imaginations, rot the manly oak of character, slacken all the stays of virtue, and leave the man or the woman to the violence of temptation, with no interior of reserve power to withstand the shock. Bad thoughts, fed and fattened, are the bottom vice of society.

The recent sale of a Florida paper for a mule was considered an extraordinary bargain, but South Carolina goes one better. A horse was sold in Pickens a short time ago for one dollar, and the purchaser asked for time to make the first payment, and the seller agreed to let him have twenty years or until it was convenient.—*Chicago Times.*

Keep in the Cupboard.

Now that "La Grippe" or Influenza, is so prevalent, it is well to keep a bottle of Downs' Elixer in the medicine cupboard, ready for immediate use. It is very efficacious in warding off the disease, and will afford immediate relief when the disease makes its appearance, besides very materially shortening the time which it will naturally run. This used in connection with Arnica Oil Liniment rubbed on the chest, will greatly mitigate the unpleasant features of the ailment. For sale by A. B. Gillam & Bro.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE trial of Commander McCalla, of the United States vessel Enterprise, for cruelty to seamen, was begun at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard.

JOHN BEEKMAN and Elisha Dyer, of Hammondsport, N. Y., were drowned off Two Mile Point, Keuka Lake, by the capsizing of a boat.

OVER five hundred acres of heavy timber have been destroyed by a forest fire, about two miles south of Egg Harbor, N. J., and over six hundred acres of pine from ten to fifteen years' growth have been laid in ashes.

THE Etna Iron Works, of New Castle, Penn., was partially wrecked by a boiler explosion that resulted in the immediate death of three workmen and injuries to almost a score of others.

THE bottom of a cupola in the foundry of the Susquehanna Iron Works at Middletown, Penn., fell out. The molten mass of iron exploded when it struck the ground, and streams of liquid fire leaped in all directions. George Matthias and William Strock, moulders, were caught in one of these streams and burned to death.

AT Deering Point, Me., Robert Hamilton, aged sixteen, while playing with a revolver, accidentally shot and instantly killed his half brother, Perley Offeri, aged twelve.

THE annual report of President Dwight, of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., shows total gifts to it during the past year of $716,000, and total gifts since he took the office in July, 1886, of $1,244,390.

ALMOST the entire business portion of the village of De Ruyter, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen buildings were burned and seven families rendered homeless. Loss about $75,000.

NOAH PALMER, aged sixty-five, a member of a Gypsy camp near Trenton, N. J., killed his wife and then shot himself fatally.

South and West.

HENRY BOYLE, alias John Cox, a life convict at Joliet, Ill., committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel in his cell.

CAPTAIN W. L. COUCH, the noted Oklahoma boomer, died at Guthrie, Indian Territory. His death resulted from a wound inflicted by J. C. Adams, with a Winchester rifle, on April 4.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM HOOPER and one other man were killed and five seriously injured by an accident in the Great Western Mine, near Norway, Wis.

HARRODSBURG, the oldest town in Kentucky, has been partly destroyed by fire. The loss is $200,000.

THE schooner W. H. Brinsfield, Captain John Ellison, of Tappahannock, Va., sunk off Point No Point, Md., and Mate David Prim, Seamen John Harkum, John Betts and Robert Ellison, a passenger, were drowned.

FOR the third time in three years the business portion of Knightsville, Ind., has been burned. Loss, $25,000.

THE large wholesale business block at Davis and California streets, San Francisco, burned. Loss, $100,000.

SAMUEL NELSON, a Hesperia (Mich.) Swede, shot and killed his sweetheart, Annie Nelson, because she refused to marry him. He then fled into the woods, and was found dead with a bullet through his head.

A BODY of striking carpenters caused a riot in the southwestern part of Chicago, and as a result about fifty of them are locked up.

MALIGNANT diphtheria is epidemic in the village of Vining, in Otter Tail County, Minn. There have been twenty deaths in the place since April 1.

FOR three days continuous rains fell all over Texas. Rivers and bayous were up and out of their banks, bridges were swept away and travel delayed. All stock in the lowlands and canebrakes were drowned.

THE little town of Kyle, Texas, was visited by a cyclone, and many houses were overturned and several swept away. Several persons were injured. The Kyle Seminary, a large frame building, was lifted from its foundations and carried some thirty feet away, but it was not seriously damaged.

SIM GARRETT and Jerry Teel, who were in jail at San Augustine, Texas, on a charge of attempting to poison Colonel John H. Brooks and family, were taken from the jail and lynched. Convenient hooks in front of a butcher shop were converted into an impromptu gallows.

AN earthquake, lasting nearly two hours, with, in some cases, as many as thirteen successive vibrations, occurred on the Pacific Coast.

THERE were additional breaks in the Louisiana levees.

MICHAEL LANE, a San Francisco (Cal.) stonecutter, shot and fatally wounded his wife, and then blew out his brains.

A TERRIBLE explosion of dynamite in the drug store of H. K. Doane at Delavan, Wis., wrecked one building, badly shattered several others, killed two men and severely injured three others.

Washington.

SECRETARY BLAINE recalled the Pan-American excursion train from Richmond, Va., because only two of the foreign delegates were in the party.

SECRETARY TRACY has recommended an appropriation of $2500 by Congress to pay W. H. Arnoux, of New York, for services as counsel upon the occasion of the Congressional investigation into the facts connected with the Jeannette Expedition.

CHIEF JUSTICE BINGHAM, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, has admitted C. E. Kincaid, who shot and killed ex-Congressman Taulbee, of Kentucky, to bail in the sum of $20,000.

PRESIDENT HARRISON gave a reception at the White House to the officers of the Army and Navy.

A PARCEL post convention has been concluded between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica.

THE President sent to the Senate the following nominations: John C. Fremont, of New York, to be Major General, United States Army, on the retired list; John T. Ensor, United States Attorney for the District of Maryland; William Fairey, United States Marshal for the District of Maryland.

MEMBERS of the late Pan-American Conference went to Mt. Vernon as the guests of Secretary Blaine.

FRANK B. LOOMIS, of Ohio, has been appointed Consul at St. Etienne, France. St. Etienne is the centre of the ribbon, silk and steel manufacturing in France.

MRS. MCKEE, daughter of President Harrison, gave a dance at the White House in honor of her guest, Miss Shepard, of New York. This is the first ball held there for over ten years.

THE President nominated John P. Jackson to be Assistant United States Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.

Foreign.

A FIRE at New Sandec, Austrian Galicia, has destroyed 130 houses.

THE army of the King of Dahomey is advancing on French territory in Africa, burning villages and causing a panic among the people.

A COAL vessel, bound from Shields for London, has foundered at sea. She carried a crew of fourteen hands, all told, eleven of whom were drowned and three saved.

HENRY M. STANLEY was enthusiastically received at Brussells, Belgium, and Major Serpa Pinto, the Portuguese explorer of Africa, met with a grand ovation on his arrival at Lisbon.

THE British steamship Bilbao has been lost in the North Sea, and fifteen persons were drowned.

FIVE HUNDRED houses at Taungdwingye, near Rangoon, Burmah, including the commissariat stores, containing 250,000 rupees' worth of grain, have been destroyed by fire.

RECENTLY 300 houses were burned at Aomati, Japan. The day after over 500 buildings were destroyed at Noshiro, and over 300 at Mimuro. The latter fire raged six hours.

DALMATIA, Austria, is being scourged by an epidemic of La Nona, the "sleeping disease."

AT the conclusion of a bull fight at Guadalajara, Mexico, a section of the amphitheatre collapsed, precipitating thousands of spectators to the ground and fatally injuring a number.

OWING to the troubles arising from the embezzlement of $200,000 by the Treasurer of the Canton of Ticino, Switzerland, all the members of the Cantonal Government have resigned.

All the striking workmen in the Ostrau and Karwin districts of Austria, with the exception of fifteen hundred, have resumed work.

A PITCHED battle between the French and Dahomians in Africa resulted in the loss of 500 of King Kondo's men. One Frenchman was killed, fifty wounded. Twenty native allies were also killed.

THE oil refinery of Sir W. A. Rose & Co., at Bankside, London, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $600,000.

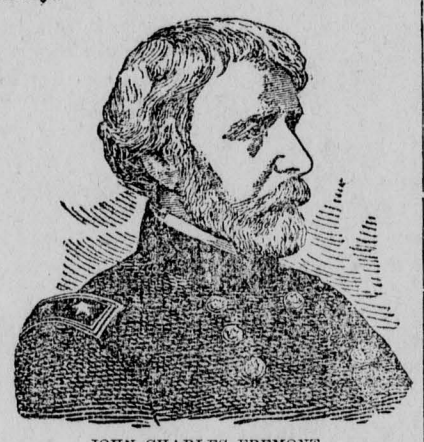
MEXICAN forces under General Hernandez attacked the Yaqui Indians at the Canonez de Jubsibenps and La Conia, and after several hours of fighting routed them. The Mexicans lost one officer and two soldiers and five soldiers were wounded. The Indian loss was heavy.

FIVE sisters named Domovieroff, the youngest nineteen years old, committed suicide at Moscow, Russia. It is believed that fear of arrest as Nihilists led to the commission of the deed.

FREMONT RETIRED.

The President Approves the Bill Placing Him on the Retired List.

President Harrison has approved the bill making General Fremont a Major-Gen on the retired list of the United States army.



JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

Major-General Fremont, says the New York *Herald*, is now in his seventy-eighth year and resides on Staten Island, N. Y. The lovely driveway which extends from New Brighton around the shore is lined by stately old mansions with Corinthian pillars, as well as with more modern Queen Anne and Gothic cottages. In one of the latter is the present home of John C. Fremont, the daring and half-forgotten Presidential candidate, with whose name the country once rang from end to end. Old he is, but feeble not at all. He carries his years with a step as springy and a form as straight as they were when he carved a pathway over the Rocky Mountains to the new El Dorado nearly fifty years ago. His snowy white hair and whiskers are as neatly kept as were his blond locks in the days when he stole the heart of pretty Jessie Benton in spite of her father's protests.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor agitation increases.

THE first local union of printers was organized in 1831.

THE labor situation in France, Germany and England, is serious.

THE convention of working-girls has closed its sessions in New York city.

A GENERAL strike among the cigarmakers in New York city is threatened.

THE largest iron coal-breaker ever erected is being put up at Drifton, Penn.

IT is estimated that 2,000,000 men are now out of work in the United States.

IN Sheffield, England, there are about six hundred artisans who play the violin.

THE strike fund of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is over $200,000.

THERE are three men in the State Prison in Oregon each of whom cut off a hand to avoid work.

A STOVE molder in a Rochester (N. Y.) foundry recently found a $20 gold piece in his sand pile.

AMONG the 17,000,000 wage-workers in the United States, only 5,000,000 belong to labor organizations.

THE Kentucky Legislature has passed a law giving married women the control of their own wages.

FEMALE barbers have opened shops in every large city, and have generally failed within a month.

THE Reading Railroad is adopting economical measures, and at least 7000 men are out of employment

THE increase since 1886 in carpenters' wages alone caused by the eight-hour system amounts to fully $4,000,000.

THE brown-stone cutters have had the eight-hour workday for fifteen years. They are 3500 strong and earn $3 a day.

THE Knights of Labor, as a body, are opposed to the eight-hour movement, but they have tacitly agreed not to oppose it.

THE Russian Imperial Council has passed a bill prohibiting children under twelve years of age from working in factories.

CO-OPERATIVE stores and dwellings for working people have been started in Northern Italy, and they are meeting with remarkable success.

LATER NEWS.

JUDGE S. B. BEARDSLEY, of the Superior Court, died of pulmonary apoplexy at Bridgeport, Conn. He was sixty-seven years old, and had a widespread reputation as a jurist.

LAWYER GEORGE B. IVES, a member of an old and proud Salem (Mass.) family, a graduate of Harvard and recently Assistant District-Attorney of Essex County, Mass., is a self-confessed forger to the extent of over $30,000.

COLONEL E. W. DAVIS, Under Sheriff of Essex County, N. J., disappeared leaving a deficit of about $10,000 in his accounts.

A FEW days ago, at one time, twenty-two dead bodies, fifteen men and seven women lay unidentified in the Morgue in New York city.

THIRTY-TWO non-union workmen were assaulted by strikers in Chicago, Ill., and one man was injured fatally.

THE Congressional Committee began the investigation in the Clayton-Breckinridge contest at Little Rock, Ark.; it was asserted that the murderer of John M. Clayton died in 1889 near Los Angeles, Cal.

THE President signed the joint resolution of Congress appropriating $150,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the Mississippi flood, and also the World's Fair bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, visited Queen Victoria, of England, at Darmstadt.

THERE have been thirteen deaths altogether as a result of the rioting of striking coal miners at Biala, Austria.

THE sculling race for the championship of the world between Peter Kemp and Neil Matterson took place on the Parametta River, at Sidney, New South Wales, and resulted in a victory for Kemp.

CASPER SOER, Chief of the Money Order Department in the Newark (N. J.) Postoffice, is in the County Jail, a confessed defaulter in the sum of $5000.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, the well-known Republican politician of New York city and ex-Chief of the Bureau of Elections, died at Bader's Hotel, Coney Island, aged forty-eight.

THE Pittsburg Commission Company, the largest bucket shop in Pennsylvania, has suspended payment.

A HAILSTORM in Baltimore, Md., lasting eight minutes, was thought to have broken about 100,000 panes of glass.

AT Point, La., a family of five colored people named Watson were drowned by the great flood.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued instructions that no obstructions shall be offered in Florida to the work of Federal officers.

MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD and Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Brown, the latter of whom is Mrs. Garfield's daughter, visited the White House for the first time since the death of President Garfield, and were received in the red parlor by President and Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, returned to Paris after an extensive tour throughout the provinces.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, and the Empress, Queen Victoria, of England, and all the prominent civil and military authorities attended a review of the troops at the drill ground at Darmstadt, Germany.

THE Brazilian Minister to Italy has been recalled because he failed to present to the Italian Government the decree of his Government forbidding Italian emigrants to enter Brazil.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

SARAH BERNHARDT is shortly to produce "Cleopatra."

IT is said that Patti has settled an annuity on Campanini, the tenor.

THE project of taking "The Old Homestead" to Old England has fallen through.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW is creating a furore in the principal Italian cities.

SIGNOR FACCIO, the celebrated conductor of La Scala, Milan, Italy, has become demented.

"SALAMBO" was performed recently in Brussels, Belgium, in honor of Henry M. Stanley.

DR. JOACHIM, the great violinist, has given an annual series of concerts in London for the past thirty years.

THE dramatic season now drawing to a close has been one of the most notable in the history of New York city.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT'S new play, "Nixie," was favorably received at the initial production in London.

MME. ALBANI, the English prima donna, was born in a French-Canadian settlement. At the age of eight she sang like a bird.

THE private theatre which Patti has built at Craig-y-Nos, Wales, will be opened next autumn by Irving, the English tragedian.

ELSIE LESLIE, the child actress, is to play another year in "The Prince and the Pauper," and she will then retire from the stage for three years to study.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE encourages rising artists of all kinds. He has promised to attend a concert which Miss Josephine Simon, the young American singer, is to give in London.

MADAME HELENA MODJESKA will end her business association with Mr. Booth in May, and will resume starring on her own account. She is very popular with the female patrons of the drama.

CHRISTINE NILSSON, says some one who recently met her walking in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, has grown positively obese. The once ideal "Marguerite" stalked ponderously along, stopping now and then to gaze into the shop windows.

STANLEY is the hero of a new play named after him, and soon to be produced in Paris. It is said the hero is to be depicted as wearing side-whiskers, and clad in a very loud-checked suit, which is the conventional French idea of the British explorer.

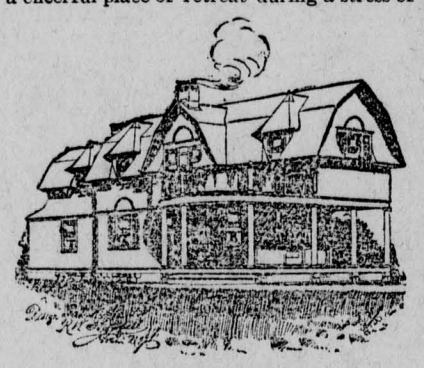
IT is reported on good authority that it is not improbable Lawrence Barrett will never appear on the stage again. Recently Mr. Barrett, it is said, had an operation performed on him in Boston, the surgeons removing a large tumorous growth from his throat. Similar growths are now reported to have appeared on other parts of his body.

A SUMMER COTTAGE.

A Two-Story Frame Dwelling With All City-House Conveniences.

(Copyright by the Author.)

For the heated term there is more comfort probably in a cottage like the one illustrating this article than in any other. Its doors and windows entice every wayward breeze that blows. Its wide veranda provides for outdoor life and its large hall with fireplace a cheerful place of retreat during a stress of



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

weather. Viewed "broadside on" this cottage presents quite an imposing appearance. Below will be found a condensed description:

Size of Structure: Front (width) 17 ft. 9 in., not including veranda; depth, 56 ft. 9 in., including veranda.

Height of Stories: Cellar 6 ft. 6 in.; first story, 8 ft. 6 in.; second story, 8 ft.

Materials for Exterior Walls: Foundations, stone; first story, clapboards; second story and gables, square butt shingles; roof, shingles.

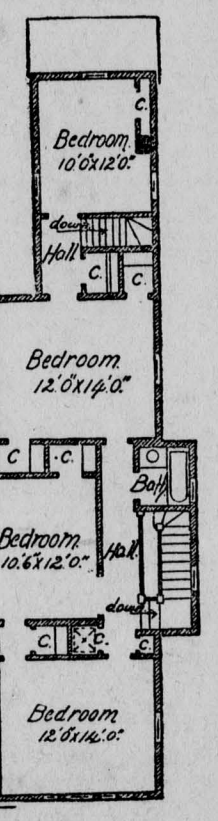
FIRST STORY.

Exterior Colors: All clapboards and shingles on side walls and gables, gray; all trim, white, roof shingles, oiled; veranda floor and ceiling, oiled.

Interior Finish: Rough brown plaster tinted and yellow pine trim.

Accommodations: All the rooms and their sizes, closets, etc., are shown by the plans given herewith. Besides these, there is a cellar under the whole house and storage room in the attic. All city-house conveniences are provided.

Special Features: Style of exterior, colonial. Open timber ceiling in hall and dining room. A more descriptive name for the hall would be living room. Every room may



SECOND FLOOR.

have the most thorough ventilation.

Cost: With "plank" frame, $2000; with balloon frame, $2500. "Plank" frame requires somewhat less material and labor; in appearance it is quite equal to ballon frame. As usually built a small frame house will bear twenty times the weight that is usually required of it. Plank framing sacrifices some of this unnecessary strength.

R. W. SHOPPELL, Architect.

ELEVEN OF THE MOB KILLED

Troops Fire on Anti-Semitic Rioters With Terrible Results.

An anti-Semitic mob, numbering 1000 persons, after invading the town of Biala in the Government of Siedlee, Galicia, sacked the shops and dwellings of the Hebrew inhabitants.

The troops were called out and eleven persons were killed and many wounded.

The line of railroad extending farthest east and west is the Canadian Pacific, running from Quebec to the Pacific Ocean.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
L. L. GORSUCH, M. D.
Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

UTAH'S great salt lake is an immense limitless magazine of salt that can be readily obtained in any desired quantity by evaporation.

A Woman Two Hundred Years Old.

A case is on record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden time." Now-a-days too many women do not live half their allotted years. The mortality due to functional derangements in the weaker sex is simply frightful, to say nothing of the indescribable suffering which makes life scarcely worth the living to so many women. But for these sufferers there is a certain relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure leucorrhea, painful menstruation, prolapsus, pain in the ovaries, weak back; in short, all those complaints to which so many woman are martyrs. It is the only *guaranteed* cure, see guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

THE Prague (Bohemia) exhibition of 1891 is to celebrate the centenary of an industrial exhibition held there as far back as 1791.

Six Novels Free, sent by Cragin & Co., Phila., Pa., to any one in U. S. or Canada, post paid, upon receipt of 25 Dobbins's Electrical Soap wrappers. See list of novels on circulars around each bar. This soap for sale by all grocers.

HARTFORD (Conn.) citizens have subscribed $400,000 for a free public library and art gallery.

A Single Trial Will Convince You That Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment is the GREATEST PAIN DESTROYER IN THE WORLD.

Don't be persuaded that something else is just as good, for Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment has been established over forty years. Every bottle warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money refunded, yet a bottle has never been returned.

Does that not speak for itself, and proclaim it the pain destroyer of the world?

If your druggist or store-keeper does not keep our goods, send to us and we will forward promptly.

Depot 40 Murray St., New York.

To Dispel Colds,

Headaches and Fevers, to cleanse the system effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, use Syrup of Figs.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Traveling men smoke "Tansill's Punch."

Don't Get Caught

This spring, as you may have been before, with your blood full of impurities, your digestion impaired, appetite poor, kidneys and liver torpid, and whole system liable to be prostrated by disease—but get yourself into good condition and ready for the changing and warmer weather, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It stands unequaled for purifying the blood, giving an appetite, and for a general spring medicine. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"For five years I was sick every spring, but last year began in February to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I used five bottles and have not seen a sick day since."—G. W. SLOAN, Milton, Mass.

"My son was afflicted with the worst type of scrofula, and on the recommendation of my druggist I gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. To-day he is sound and well, notwithstanding it was said there was not enough medicine in Illinois to effect a cure."—J. CHRISTIAN, Ellipolis, Ill.

Dizzy, Tired Feeling

"For a first-class spring medicine my wife and I think very highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my wife of sick headache and relieved me of a dizzy, tired feeling."—J. H. PEARCE, Supt. Granite Ry. Co., Concord, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT CONQUEROR OF PAIN,

For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Headache, Toothache, or any other external pain, a few applications rubbed on by hand, act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop.

For Congestions, Colds, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, more thorough and repeated applications are necessary.

All Internal Pains, Diarrhœa, Colic, Spasms, Nausea, Fainting Spells, Nervousness, Sleeplessness are relieved instantly, and quickly cured by taking inwardly 20 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water. 50c. a bottle. All Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

An excellent and mild Cathartic. Purely Vegetable. The Safest and Best Medicine in the world for the Cure of all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR BOWELS.

Taken according to directions they will restore health and renew vitality.

Price 25 cts. a Box. Sold by all Druggist

NORTHERN PACIFIC.
LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.
MILLIONS OF ACRES in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.
SEND FOR publications with maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner. St. Paul, Minn.

PATENTS No Patent, No Pay! Book free N. W. Fitzgerald & Co., Wash., D. C

CRUSHED BY A WALL.

Fatal Fire in a Silk Mill at Catasauqua, Penn.

An Explosion Kills a Number of Volunteer Firemen.

At 6 o'clock in the morning fire was discovered in the large new building at Catasauqua, Penn., owned and occupied by the Unicorn Silk Manufacturing Company, of New York, with offices at 33 and 35 Greene street. An alarm was quickly sounded, but owing to the hour, the fire companies, which are composed of volunteers, mainly workmen employed in the different furnaces, factories and mills, were under the impression that the whistles were, as usual, calling them to their day's work, and did not respond until the fire had been burning about twenty minutes.

Upon their arrival at the scene of the conflagration considerable difficulty was experienced in securing water for the fire engines, as the mill was built on a bluff overlooking the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal and the Lehigh River, half a mile from the town. They ran their engines down a hill on the other side to the canal, and soon had two streams of water on the building, which was by this time a mass of flames.

The mill employed 350 hands, mostly females. They were to have commenced work at 6:30. While they were assembling shortly before that hour fire was discovered in the dyeing-room. The place was without sufficient fire protection, and the flames spread rapidly. The employes rushed panic stricken from the mill and all got out safely. When it was seen that the mill was doomed the firemen and others devoted themselves toward saving goods, while another force got on top of a one story addition and on the roof.

Suddenly there was a terrific noise amid the flames, and it was at once known that a steam-pipe had exploded. The report caused the great crowd to retreat, but they had only gone a few steps when a section of the south wall of the mill nearly forty feet long and about four feet wide fell with a crash and landed on the roof of the new addition, thirty feet below. The fall of the wall is supposed to have been caused by the concussion of the explosion. A moment later the air was filled with smoke and steam and a cry of horror arose when it was discovered that thirty men had been buried in the ruins. The work of digging them out was at once commenced, and after hours of hard work the bodies were all taken out.

The killed were as follows:

Ulysses Everett, aged twenty. Scalp cut, both hands and arms burned and internally injured. Died at St. Luke's Hospital shortly after being taken there.

Charles A. Frick, founder, aged twenty-five years, and having wife and three children, burned and crushed. Died three hours after being recovered.

John Good, member of Phœnix Fire Company, head crushed, aged twenty-five years, has wife and child.

John Lottejeanni, boss dyer, aged forty, has wife and child. Instantly killed under falling walls.

Three other men were fatally wounded and about thirty were badly injured.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in one of the packing rooms. At 11 o'clock the flames were under control. The loss on building is $50,000, on machinery $35,000, and on stock $25,000. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

Catasauqua is a centre of large mining interests. A few years ago the authorities cast about for some industry that would afford employment for the large female population of the place. In Paterson they opened negotiations with the proprietors of the present Unicorn Silk Manufacturing Company, which ended in the Catasauqua Improvement Company building a mill for the silk company, the latter to pay the interest on the investment and to buy the building at a stipulated price if it should at any time wish to.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

TEXAS has 8,011,195 head of cattle.

SOUTHERN enterprises are booming.

PARIS is to have a cat show in June.

BARLEY HAY is a feature in California.

THE United States has 360 universities.

HAY has advanced $1 per ton in Chicago.

BERLIN is suffering from a meat famine.

A NEW Panama Canal Company is to be formed.

WORK has been begun in St. Louis on an elevated railroad.

THE run of hogs will be very light this summer in Chicago.

GERMANY is producing about 500,000 sewing machines annually.

THE number of sheep in this country increased 1,736,993 last year.

THE output from Key West, Fla., of cigars this year will be 90,000,000.

LIBERTY of the press and of public meetings has been proclaimed in Brazil.

ALL cattle must be removed from the Indian Territory by October 1st at the latest.

A BILL for the execution of criminals by electricity was defeated in the Iowa Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS designs taking measurements of criminals as well as their portraits.

THE wheat crop in Oregon and Washington promises to be greater than ever before.

AN English syndicate is trying to buy the famous iron mines in Western North Carolina.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Canada to promote immigration to the Northwest from Europe.

IT is reported that 10,000 colored people from Alabama will settle in Oklahoma before July 1.

THE wind in far western Nebraska has been so violent as to blow the grain clear out of the ground.

THERE are now 101 Union soldiers in Congress and eighty-one who served in the Confederate army.

THE charge of murder against Kunze and Woodruff, the Cronin suspects in Chicago, has been dropped.

DURING the first three months of this year, twenty-three furnace companies were organized in the South.

THE Chinese are strengthening themselves on their Northern frontier against an apprehended attack by Russia.

JOHN E. COWDEN, said to be the oldest Odd Fellow in the country, died recently at Amesbury, Mass., aged eighty-two.

THE cost of the grip epidemic to the people of England is estimated at $10,000,000, including life insurance and loss of wages.

THE California fruit crop this year promises to be unusually large, and the greater part of it will probably be dried, as dried fruit has paid better than canned.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

89TH DAY.—The World's Fair bill was passed with the amendment providing for a naval review in the harbor of New York in 1893; the debate on the matter occupied the entire time of the Senators.

90TH DAY.—Mr. Mitchell spoke on his resolution providing for the popular election of Senators. At the conclusion of his speech the concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections ....The Senate passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

91ST DAY.—The Oklahoma bill was passed ....An amendment to the rules, empowering the presiding officer to count a quorum, was introduced and referred to the Committee on Rules....The Senate bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of Major-General John Stark, at Manchester, N. H., was discussed....The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of Charles Devens, of Massachusetts, as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and for the reappointment of Charles C. Welling, of Washington City (whose term has expired), was passed....A bill introduced by Senator Frye provided that hereafter it shall be lawful for citizens of the United States, engaged in the foreign trade, but living abroad, to own vessels built in the United States, to have them registered as United States vessels.

92D DAY.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections presented a National election law....Mr. Teller introduced a silver bill.... The Land Forfeiture bill was debated....Mr. Sherman introduced a bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a memorial building at Marietta, Ohio, to commemorate the acquisition of that territory and its normal settlement....The House bill to transfer the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department was again taken up for consideration. The amendments reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs were agreed to. Mr. Sherman spoke in opposition to the bill....The bill appropriating $50,000 for an equestrian statue of General Stark, at Manchester, N. H., was passed.

93D DAY.—The Land Grant Forfeiture bill was discussed at great length by Messrs. Call and George; no action was taken.... Mr. Gibson offered a joint resolution declaring the profound sorrow of the Senate at the announcement of the death of the Hon. Edward J. Gay, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana. The resolution was agreed to, and, as a further mark of respect, the Senate adjourned.

94TH DAY.—The joint resolution accepting the donation of the battle sword of the late Captain Samuel Chester Reid, tendered as a gift by his son, Samuel C. Reid, and providing for the presentation to him by Congress of a gold medal, was extensively discussed.... The following bills were passed: To carry out (in party) the terms of the agreement with the Sioux Indians of Dakota for the sale of a portion of their reservation, and appropriating $1,800,000 for the purpose; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Turtle band of Chippewa Indians for the cession of their reservation; to pay $50,000 to Albert H. Emery, of Stamford, Conn., for the use of his patents by the Government, with an amendment increasing the amount to $125,000....The Senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of John C. Fremont, Major-General, United States Army, retired.

In the House.

99TH DAY.—The report providing for a temporary government of Oklahoma was adopted....The bill to pension prisoners of war failed of passage....Mr. Dorsey, of Nebraska, introduced a joint resolution "that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to increase the Treasury purchase of silver bullion to the maximum amount authorized"....A bill was passed providing that soldiers who lost their limbs during the late war shall be entitled to receive an artificial limb every three years....The bill appropriating $333,500 to provide vaults and safeguards for the security of public money in the custody of the United Treasurer, was passed....Mr. Morrill called up the bill to pension prisoners of war. The motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was defeated—yeas 143, nays 78, not the necessary two-thirds.

100TH DAY.—The Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed without action.... The World's Fair bill was passed, with Senate amendments, and was sent to the President....Mr. Hitt, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The total amount appropriated by the bill is $1,490,925.

101ST DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting estimates of appropriations aggregating $129,053, required to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the pay of the Army for the fiscal year 1890 ....In Committee of the Whole the Legislative Appropriations bill was discussed during the whole session.... Mr. Stewart, of Texas, reported the Senate bill providing for the completion of the improvement to Galveston Harbor, Texas. The bill makes an appropriation of $6,200,000.

102D DAY.—In committee of the whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, the question of the Civil Service was debated at length.

103D DAY.—The House in Committee of the Whole took up the Legislative Appropriation bill, and continued the discussion of the Civil Service Commission....Several New York importers protested against the Dingley Worsted bill....Mr. Bland introduced a bill to reduce taxes by placing on the free list all imported goods exchanged in foreign countries for farm products.

104TH DAY—By appointment of the Speaker, Mr. Burrows acted as Speaker....The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the Chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill....Mr. Bland introduced a bill to admit free of duty goods, wares and merchandise purchased in foreign countries with the proceeds of farm products of the United States.

AN INDIAN ELOPEMENT.

After a Desperate Fight, Foot, the Sioux, Weds Mary Crazy Bull.

A romantic incident took place recently on the great Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, it being nothing less than the marriage of Frank Foot and Miss Mary Crazy Bull, both full blooded Indians, at Lower Brule Agency.

An Indian named Tommy Tompkins had been engaged to Mary Crazy Bull. Tommy had bought a new suit of clothes, and Mary's friends and relatives had purchased her a wedding outfit. Numerous presents had been procured and a wedding feast was arranged for. At this juncture Frank Foot, one of the attractive young bucks of the tribe, appeared on the scene. The night before the wedding was to have occurred Frank and Mary eloped. On the following day Tommy, the discarded lover, met Foot and a fight took place, with the loss of a large quantity of Foot's blood. Frank took his punishment philosophically, however, and proceeded to the agency, and the ceremony was performed.

SINCE the great fire at Seattle, Washington, last June, permits have been granted for 1845 new buildings that will cost $6,693,000.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

Drs. John S. Mabon and W. M. Herron, of Allegheny, performed the novel operation of intubation this week on Charles E. Locke, the three-year-old son of the pastor of the Smithfield Street M. E. Church. The little fellow was suffering from diphtheria and could hardly breathe. The mouth of the patient was distended by a gag, which also dilated the throat. A cone-shaped silver tube was then inserted in the wind-pipe, but so placed as not to interfere with the esophagus or passage to the stomach. Immediate relief was experienced, and constitutional treatment of the disease was begun. The old method of making an incision in the wind-pipe and placing the tube therein had the very dangerous and objectionable feature of permitting the cold air to enter the lungs, which in many instances produces pneumonia. By the other means the inhalations are warmed by passing through the mouth and nostrils, or, in other words, natural breathing is restored. The operation was performed in this locality but once before, and that was in a case where a child's air passage was almost closed by croup. The tube is inserted by means of curved forceps. The new treatment was invented by Dr. Duweyer, a celebrated physician of Chicago, and has been in use only two years. All the indications are now favorable to young Locke's recovery.—*Pittsburg Leader.*

The Oyster's Food.

The food of the oyster consists entirely of microscopic beings and fragments of organic matter, which are carried by the currents of water to the mouth of the animal at the hinge end of the shell. Along with the food a large amount of indigestible dirt or inorganic matter is carried in. When this material is examined through the microscope it is seen that the oyster subsists largely upon what scientists call "diatoms"—one of the lowest types of moving plants which swim in the water, encased in minute sandstone cases or boxes of the most delicate beauty of workmanship. When these have been found in the intestines of the oyster they have usually had their living contents dissolved out by the action of the juices of the stomach.

The United States of America has 360 universities, 4240 professors and 69,400 students.

PAT'S DILEMMA.

Shure, docthor, this pain is jist awful!
Be jabbers! I'm all of a sweat!
I hope you will thry to relave it,
For belave me, I can't lay nor set!

Well, Pat, I will try and relieve you, [duced),
(With a smile which Pat's speech had in-
And if you can't "lay" nor "set" either,
Perhaps you had better just *roost!*

But, Pat, for the pain you complain of,
Simply roosting alone might not do,
I think I would try Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, too.

For Liver Disease, Biliousness, Indigestion, Scrofula or any blood-taint or disorder, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the only remedy possessed of such *superior* curative properties as to warrant its manufacturers in selling it, through druggists, under **a positive guarantee** that it will either benefit or cure in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

It's a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; contains no alcohol to inebriate, no syrup or sugar to derange digestion. As wonderful in its curative results as in its *peculiar* composition. It stands alone,—*incomparable!* Therefore, don't be fooled into accepting something instead, said to be "*just as good*," because the substitute pays the dealer a better profit.

The equal of the "Golden Medical Discovery" has not been invented; if it ever is, it won't be sold for a less price than what the "Discovery" costs, viz: $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. It's a concentrated vegetable extract. Dose small and pleasant to the taste. Equally good for adults or children.

To invigorate the liver, sharpen the appetite, improve digestion, and build up both strength and flesh, when reduced below the standard of health, it ranks *pre-eminent*. Has the largest sale of any medicine in the world, *without a single exception!*

For all itching, scaly, festering, burning, tormenting Skin and Scalp diseases, it is especially efficacious. Salt-rheum, Tetter, Psoriasis, Erysipelas, Eczema, and all humors, from a common pimple or eruption to the worst Scrofula, vanish under the use of this world-famed remedy, if continued for a reasonable length of time. Scrofulous Sores and Swellings are cured, and the most tainted systems are, by its somewhat persistent use, cleansed from the most virulent blood-poisons and completely renovated and built up anew. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Good and Honest."

St. Jacobs Oil is thus praised:

State of Ohio Treasury Dept., Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 6, 1889.

"I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family for years, and find it to be the medicine of medicines

FOR GENERAL USE.

It is a good, honest medicine and honest men will not hesitate to recommend it to suffering humanity." JOHN P. SLEMMONS, Bookkeeper.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

To Restore Tone
and Strength
to the System when
weakened by
La Grippe
or any other
Illness,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
is positively
unequalled.
Get the BEST.
Prepared by
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Lowell, Mass.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

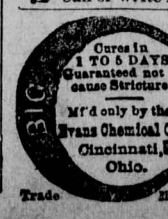
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cts. at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

OPIUM HABIT, Only Certain and easy CURE in the World. Dr. J. L. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O

AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL

CONSULT DR. LOBB, 329 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia. Twenty years' experience in special diseases; cures the worst cases of Nervous Complaints, Blood Poisoning, Blotches, Eruptions, Piles, Catarrh, Ulcers, Sores, Impaired Memory Despondency, Dinness of Vision, Lung, Liver Stomach, Kidney (Bright's Disease); confidential. Call or write for question list and book.



I prescribe and freely endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter; breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, antiseptic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE AND $2 SHOE for GENTLEMEN
And Other Advertised Specialties Are the Best in the World.

None genuine unless name and price are stamped on bottom. SOLD EVERYWHERE. If your dealer will not supply you, send postal for instructions how to buy direct from factory without extra charge.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*"Civil Service Gazette."*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

N Y NU—17

THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. 100 STYLES. BABY COACHES
COMBINING 5 ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.
INVALID SUPPLIES AND WHEEL CHAIRS
50 CHANGES
Automatic Brake on all Coaches
FREE WHEEL CHAIRS TO HIRE. SPECIAL FREE DELIVERY.

We retail at the *lowest wholesale factory prices*, and ship goods to be paid for on delivery. Send stamp for Catalogue. *Name goods desired.*
LUBURG MFG. CO., 145 N. 8th St., Philada., Pa.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

They have been tried for over fifty years, and are to-day the most popular in use. Your fathers and mothers used them. They are the Safest, Purest, and Best Remedy for Liver and Stomach Diseases ever compounded.

For Sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts. per box; 8 boxes for 65 cts.; or sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Phila'a.

FARQUHAR KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER
Warranted the best corn dropper and most perfect force-feed fertilizer distributor in the world. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. Address A. B. FARQUHAR CO., York, Pa.

Send for large Illustrated Catalogue.

PENSIONS SURE FOR ALL or NO PAY. N. W. Fitzgerald, Att'y, Wash., D. C.

DR. KOEHLER'S FAVORITE COLIC MIXTURE
for all domestic animals will cure 99 out of every 100 cases of colic, whether flatulent or spasmodic. Rarely more than 1 or 2 doses necessary. It does not constipate, rather acts as a laxative and is entirely harmless. After 20 years of trial in more than 3000 cases our guarantee is worth something. Colic must be treated promptly. Expend a few cents and you have a cure on hand, ready when needed, and perhaps save a valuable horse. If not at your druggist's, enclose 50 cents for sample bottle, sent prepaid.
Address DR. KOEHLER & CO., Bethlehem, Pa.

I use Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture" right along with success. It is the best colic medicine I have ever seen. ISAAC MOOG, Horse Dealer, Brooklyn, New York.

We cheerfully recommend Dr. Koehler's "Favorite Colic Mixture." Would not be without it as long as we have horses. ISAAC MOSES & BRO., Sale and Exchange Stables, Easton Pa.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

For Advertising Rates, apply to Publishers.

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa., as Second Calss Mail Matter.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

Food Fish Which Have Been Placed in the Juniata and its Tributaries.

The liberality of a few anglers in Hollidaysburg and vicinity has secured for the Juniata river and tributaries the following valuable additions in the way of food fish, and in order to secure success to the plant all fishermen are kindly reminded that it is absolutely necessary not to catch or kill any of the hereinafter enumerated varieties this year, as time must be given them to spawn. None of them have ever been planted east of the mountains and all rank as first quality, either for table or sport. In case any are caught, unless the hook has been swallowed or penetrated the gills, all true sportsmen and fishermen should return at once to the stream. In order to distinguish them, a brief description may be necessary:

The California trout (salmo tridens) are abundant in Oregon and California; introduced into Pennsylvania by the state commission; the fry planted in the Susquehanna and Juniata. These are the first adult planted and will, beyond question, propogate and flourish. They are the pride of the angler and fully equal to the brook trout. In form, stout, head short, rather blunt, mouth small, fins and tail black spotted, a few small black spots on the ribs and back, sides of belly rosy, red or silvery.

The blue cat is not indigenous to streams flowing into the Atlantic. The species introduced are said not to be the common channel cat, common in the Ohio and its tributaries, but natives of Reel Foot Lake, Tennessee; do well in any kind of water, and ready for the table any time of the year. They are especially adapted to pond culture, having a white, tender and finely flavored flesh with no intermuscular bones. They guard their spawn and stay with their young till about two inches long, having a strong tendency for the bottom. These will be easily distinguished from the Pennsylvania varieties and grow much larger; head moderate, dorsal region not especially elevated, spinis long, coloration of the others, bluish silvery; young ones spotted with olive.

The speckled cat is also a new variety, whose native "habitat" is Tennessee. Almost boneless; do not grow so large as the blue cat; quite as vigorous; free biters and very prolific. The flesh is almost transparent and is of fine flavor.

It is perfectly apparent that the true interests of all lovers of sport, as well of those who are fond of table fish, require of one and all special care to afford protection to the above varieties for at least this year. The destruction of any of them now will be simply killing the goose that lays the golden egg. When once established all can enjoy the sport and be richly rewarded by full baskets and long strings. Let all fishermen for this year welcome these new acquaintances and with the poet say:

Enjoy thy stream, oh harmless fish,
And when an angler for his dish,
Through gluttony's vile sin,
Attempts—a wretch—to pull thee out,
God give thee strength, oh cat and trout,
To pull the rascal in.

—*Altoona Tribune.*

—A two-horse team belonging to Louis Sanks, of Huntingdon, engaged on Friday in hauling wagons from the freight depot to the warerooms of W. W. McCracken, in March's old stand, started off while the wagon was being unloaded and a portion of the load, tipping over on the lead horse, the team became frightened and dashed towards Fisher's mill at a headlong pace. The lines having fallen over the dash board, the driver was unable to reach them and gather control of the team, and the result was the horses ran into the corner of the mill, the lead animal striking the stone wall with terrific force, and receiving such injuries that death ensued in a few minutes. The other horse received slight injuries. Mr. Sanks is a poor man and the loss to him is a heavy one.—*News.*

—John P. McCahan, who, ten years ago, was manager of the Glendower sand works (at that time owned by J. M. Maguire), died at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Dr. Thompson, of Johnstown, last Friday. Mr. McCahan was well known to the people of Mapleton, and many will hear with sorrow of his death. The body was brought to Huntingdon on Monday for interment. He was aged about 70 years.

—The work of the steam shovel at Jackstown will be completed this morning and the "rooter" will be taken to Huntingdon for repairs, after which it will be taken to Longfellow, where an embankment is to be removed and a curve to be taken out.

—J. E. McDonald was much gratified Sunday morning at the arrival of an infant of the female persuasion at his house.

MARRIED.

SNEATH—MORNINGSTAR—April 24, 1890, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Washington street, Huntingdon, by Rev. W. Cramer, Mr. William Sneath and Miss Lizzie Morningstar.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 3, 1889.

Account of J. K. Robley, Collector of Borough Duplicate for the year 1889. Tax 5 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate..... $374 62

CR.

By notices and receipts.....	2 50	
" commission.....	1 00	
" exonerations.....	7 68	
" 5 per cent. off $290 for prompt payment.....	14 50	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $290.....	7 70	
" 5 per cent for collecting $77 14.....	3 86	
" Treasurer's receipts.....	337 38	
	374 62	374 62

Account of J. K. Robley, collector of special Duplicate, Series I, for the year 1889. Tax 2½ mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate..... 187 72

CR.

By exonerations.....	3 87	
" 5 per cent. off $129.00 for prompt payment.....	14 50	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $129.....	3 87	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $54.95.....	2 75	
" Treasurer's receipts.....	170 78	
	187 72	187 72

Account of J. K. Robley, Collector of Special Duplicate, Series II, for the year 1889. Tax 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of Duplicate..... 223 56

CR.

By exonerations.....	4 61	
" 5 per cent. off $157.40 for prompt payment.....	7 87	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $157.40.....	4 72	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $61.67.....	3 08	
" Treasurer's receipts.....	203 28	
	223 56	223 56

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer of Borough Fund for the year 1889.

DR.

To amount from 1888-9.....	71 22	
" " " Collector.....	337 38	
" Fines and Licenses.....	15 00	
By Vouchers.....		373 87
" 2 per cent as Treasurer of $373.87.....		7 48
Balance in Treasury.....		42 25
	423 60	423 60
To balance in Treasury.....	42 25	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series I, for the year 1889.

DR.

To amount from 1888-9.....	1 48	
" " " Collector.....	170 78	
By Voucher.....		112 00
" 2 per cent. for Treasurer....		2 24
" affidavit.....		25
Balance in Treasury.....		57 77
	172 26	172 26
To balance in Treasury.....	57 77	

Account of J. K. Robley, Treasurer Borough Debt Fund, Series II, for the year 1889.

DR.

To amount from 1888-9.....	366 74	
" " " Collector.....	203 28	
By Vouchers.....		369 50
" 2 per cent for Treasurer....		7 39
Balance in Treasury.....		193 13
	570 02	570 02
To balance in Treasury.....	193 13	

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series I.....	100 00
" " II.....	375 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in Treasury of Borough Fund.....	42 25
" in Treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series I.....	57 77
" in Treasury of Borough Debt Fund, Series II.....	193 13
" uncollected of Borough Duplicate for 1883, said duplicate in hands of Secretary.....	7 49
Liabilities in excess of assets...	174 45
	475 00

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of said Borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 4th day of April, A. D. 1890.

I. N. SWOPE,
J. K. GILLAM,
J. A. BROOMBAUGH,
Auditors.

AN ORDINANCE to lay out, enact and ordain Gayton and Donaldson Streets, and to lay out, ordain and extend Sherman Street, in the Borough of Mapleton.

[*Enacted April 10th*, 1890.]

Section I. Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a street to be known as GAYTON STREET, be and the same is hereby laid out, enacted and ordained, thirty feet in width, beginning at the Eastern line of Church Street, at a point equally distant from Main and Spring Streets, thence South fifty-eight and a half degrees East, four hundred and twenty feet to the Western line of lot owned by James D. Sloan, in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq.

Sec. II. Be it enacted, &c.: That a street to be known as DONALDSON STREET be and the same is hereby laid out, enacted and ordained, thirty feet in width, beginning at the Southern line of Main Street, at a point 129½ feet East of the Eastern line of Church Street, thence South thirty-eight and a half degrees West, three hundred feet to the Northern line of Spring Street, in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq.

Sec. III. Be it enacted, &c.: That Sherman Street be and the same is hereby laid out, ordained and extended twenty-six feet in width, beginning at the Southern line of Grant Street, thence South forty-six degrees West, one hundred and seventy-five feet to the Northern end of Hill Street, where said Hill Street enters Chestnut Street, in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq.

Attest: J. K. ROBLEY, Burgess.
I. N. SWOPE, Secretary.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

FOR SALE.—Mrs. C. W. Mattern offers for sale her lot, having thereon a new dwelling house, situate in the eastern part of the Borough of Mapleton. House has six rooms, is well finished, and is pleasantly located. Good spring of water convenient. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars, call on or address,

C. W. MATTERN,
4-23-90-3m Mount Union, Pa.

THE LADIES FAVORITE
THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME
SEWING MACHINE
THE FINEST WOODWORK
THE BEST ATTACHMENTS
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO ORANGE MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS, TEX.

D. S. Ewing, Gen'l Agt.,
1127 Chestnut St.,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send **FREE** to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to

about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from **$3** to **$10** a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box **880**, PORTLAND, MAINE.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

We Have the ConfidencE of the People.

It was not a boom that obliged us to extend our store-room from time to time, until, to-day, we have one of the largest in town.

When we commence to build March 1st, we thought we would have room enough, but, now, we find that we are as crowded as ever, and have placed an order for lumber for a warehouse, larger than our whole building at commencement, June, 1884.

Our business since that time has increased every month, which shows that we have the confidence of the people.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

Now, that we have more room, we will increase our stock in all lines, and will, in the futue as well as in the past, hammer prices down to rock bottom.

We want the cash and prompt-paying trade and will have it. We want the trade that watches man's best friend, the pocket book.

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware,
Tinware,
Glassware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Jewelry,
Drugs,
Fresh and Cured Meats,
Flour and Chop,
Stationery,

B. O'Connor & Sons.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING

at the

NEW STORE.

Standard Table Peaches, 2 cans,	25c
4 lbs. Rice,	25c
3 cans Tomatoes,	25c
4 " String Beans,	25c
3 " Corn,	25c
3 " Pie Peaches,	25c
Best Black Japan or Green Tea,	40c
Hand Lamps, complete,	20c

A full line of Queensware, consisting of Chamber Sets, sets Dishes, and Piece Goods.

FLOUR and FEED

as low as any of our competitors. We are selling best Roller Flour, this week, at $1.15.

Wood and Willow-ware,

Oil Cloths of all kinds and grades, at bottom figures.

Our stock of

CLOTHING

at cost.

Our store is the place to buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have the largest stock in town, and in order to move our surplus stock, we are offering, for the next 30 days, BOOTS AT COST. Come and examine our stock when you need Boots, and save 20 per cent.

All of our

WOOLEN GOODS

Has been reduced in price. Come and examine them and learn prices. Save money by buying from us.

We carry the most complete line of

BUTTONS

In town, and will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest.

You will find our store always stocked with the best goods the market can afford, and our prices in many instances, lower than our competitors.

WANTED.

CROSS TIES,

and all kinds of

Country Produce,

For which we will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Call and see us, whether you wish to buy or not. No trouble to show goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam & Bro.,

Rex's Old Stand,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Apr. 30, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—David Simpson, of Mill Creek, visited our sanctum on Saturday last.

—David Shore has had an addition built to his dwelling house.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—N. Q. Speer, manager for the Speer White Sand Company, arrived in town yesterday morning.

—B. F. Baker last week put up a summer kitchen in the rear of his residence on Ridge street.

—W. H. Abbott has leased a room from J. E. McConahay, in which he has opened a shoemaker shop.

—A. B. C. Dell and J. E. McConahy are improving their Main Street residences by a coat of paint.

—G. W. Yocum, Huntingdon's prominent boot and shoe dealer, was in Mapleton on business last Saturday.

—A car load of corn this week and a car load of coal next week. Leave your orders with us. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Mrs. Evans is now opening a large assortment of Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings, etc., for ladies. Call and see them.

—Passmore Wakefield, of Mount Union, was a caller at our office on Monday. He is traveling salesman for a queensware house.

—On Thursday last, an interesting daughter of Porter Wilson, of Mill Creek, died of typhoid fever. She was aged about seventeen years.

—Miss Ada Spangler, one of Trough Creek's pleasant young ladies, was visiting in Mapleton during the past week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. D. Wood.

—B. W. Beck, agent for the East Broad Top Railroad Company at Saltillo, visited among his many friends and former neighbors in Mapleton last week. He is looking well.

—Five or six members of W. C., No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., went to Mount Union on Monday evening for the purpose of visiting Camp No. 346, but, being mistaken as to the hour of meeting, got there in time for adjournment.

—Jere B. Rex, Esq., of Huntingdon, was in town yesterday. After transacting the business which summoned him here, he took occasion to call upon his many Mapleton friends.

—Miss Mary E. Smith, of Hare's Valley, left on Monday for Bigelow, Kansas, where she will remain some time with friends. The Item will keep her posted in home happenings.

—F. W. Rohrer, who taught the Sheridan school in Trough Creek valley, during the past winter, has located at Leenexa, Kansas He is an industrious, upright young man and merits success.

—A. B. Gillam & Bro. have been granted a permit to build coal sheds along the tannery siding near S. P. Stubbs' residence. They expect to put up large sheds and will keep all kinds of coal in stock.

—A. L. McHugh has opened a barber shop in connection with his restaurant in Spangler's building, adjoining O'Connor's store. Lewis has had considerable experience as a barber and will no doubt get a share of patronage.

—J. K. Gillam has obtained permission from council to lay a walk in front of his Main Street property. He will put down a stone walk, getting the stone from the Simpson quarry near Mill Creek. We hope the example may be largely imitated.

—Last Wednesday evening, the barn on one of Dr. Z. T. Jones' farms, near Shade Gap, was destroyed by fire. A span of mules, one horse, and a lot of wheat, corn, and hay were consumed. Loss, $2,600. Partly insured. Origin of fire supposed to be incendiary.

—A very good counterfeit ten-cent piece is in circulation. It is made of German silver, well struck and heavily coated with silver, and it has a fairly good ring. It is difficult to detect it by the use of acid, on account of the silver wash, which has to be filed off first. The milled edge is not as deep as in the genuine coin, and a careful comparison of counterfeit with a genuine coin will show the difference.

—Fresh beef at A. B. Gillam & Bros'. to-morrow.

—William Foreman spent Sunday and Monday with friends in Shade Gap.

—J. B. Smith and J. B. Ewing have gone to Davis, W. Va., where they have secured employment in a tannery.

—G. W. Wright purchased a new Will L. Thompson organ last week. Those who have tried it pronounce it a good instrument.

—Boot and shoe making—new, or repair work—at short notice with guaranteed satisfaction. Give me a call.

JACOB S. CODNER.

—A big lot—several hundred yards—of ginghams, delaines and dress goods at greatly reduced prices. Ladies, call and see them. A. B. GILLAM & BRO.

—J. C. Estep, manufacturer of Estep's celebrated liniment, is making his usual trips again, with unusual success. The demand for his remedies is increasing.

—S. C. Harvey went to Wills' Hospital, Philadelphia, and to a hospital in Washington, last week, for treatment for his eyes. He informs us that he received but little encouragement.

—The addition to the Juniata House, mention of which has previously been made in these columns, was commenced on Monday, and the carpenters expect to have it under roof and ready for the plasterers this week.

—Mapleton Tannery will pay $8.00 per net ton, until July 19, 1890, for good new dry Rock Oak bark, delivered by wagon; and $4.50 per net ton, until August 2, 1890, for good new dry Black Oak bark, delivered by wagon.

—During the past week, the following persons, resident in this county, have been granted pensions or increase of pensions: William H. Stevens, Meadow Gap; David Parson, Shade Gap; John Webb, Orbisonia; Miles W. Brown, Three Springs, Huston E. Crum, formerly of Huntingdon, now of Altoona.

—Alexander Frew, of Miller township, aged 89 years, a native of Ireland, who has resided in this county about twenty years, committed suicide last Friday by drowning himself in Stone Creek. The old gentleman is supposed to have done the act while in a fit of mental aberration.

—The more that is known of Robert Browning the better will his poetry be understood. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who enjoyed a long and intimate friendship with the poet, gives a number of valuable and interesting personal reminiscenses in an article upon "Robert Browning" in the May number of *Lippincott's Magazine.*

—The spirit of improvement seems to have struck Mapleton more forcibly this spring than at any previous time for years. Besides the many new buildings, fences, porches, etc., that are being put up, very many of the dwellings in different parts of town are being painted and otherwise improved, and the whitewash brigade is out in full force.

—It is stated at the Post Office Department that the failure of persons having correspondents in the state of Washington to properly address their communications is the cause of many delays to their delivery. Letters addressed to the State of Washington are apt to go to Washington, D. C., and correspondents are advised to put on their letters, "State of Washington."

—Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., is making extensive arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial Day. All the Sunday-schools and secret societies of the town have been invited to participate in the ceremonies. The observance of this day in Mapleton is always made memorable, and we hope to see this year eclipse the demonstations of previous years.

—There promises to be no dearth of shoemakers in Mapleton. We have two at work now. A man, named Smith, from Mifflin county, will open a shop in M. L. Rex's building next week. John Kemberling expects to commence work in W. M. Phillips' building soon and our Saltillo correspondent tells of another who talks of locating here.

—All stamped envelopes which are spoiled by mistakes committed in superscribing, will be redeemed by the post office department at their stamp value. Postage stamps damaged by sticking together in warm or damp weather, or for other causes before using, may be returned to the department and their value repaid to the purchaser or exchange for new stamps. All redeemed envelopes and stamps are sent by postmasters who redeem them to the department and record of the same are kept. These regulations are, we think, not generally known at large, and their publication may be beneficial to a large number of people.

Saltillo.

John M. Uttley has gone to Huntingdon, where he expects to engage in business with the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R.

Rev. Strayer was visible on our streets last week, and just as he had made arrangements to sow clover seed on his farm, a sudden rain appeared and prevented the arrangement.

Rev. Chilcoat, of Northumberland county, has been making a brief visit to his niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McClain.

Hon. Albert Owens is expected to lecture here next week and organize a society termed the Sons of Temperance.

R. W. Hudson is reported sick. We hope the balmy spring air may invigorate him and cause a speedy cure.

Henry H. Hudson has received a large heater, which he has placed in the cellar of the model cottage he is building and expects to live warm next winter, minus dust and ashes.

It is reported the church committee of the Methodist Episcopal church are negotiating with Capt. John Brewster for a piece of ground on which to erect a church. We think the site very good as Captain B. pointed it out and barring the cellar arrangement would be very desirable. In our humble opinion all churches ought to have a cellar if practicable.

Rev. Bradford preached in the Baptist church Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Clem Barton had charge of the ticket office at this place during the brief absence of Mr. Beck and family.

The recent rains caused the supervisor to discontinue work on the roads.

H. D. Harry, the shoemaker, expects to locate at Mapleton in the near future.

The grain fields accessible to the nrked eye are very beautiful as one stands at the brow of the hill that overlooks our little town.

Mr. Miller, recently of Broad Top, has arrived in our town, together with his house on wheels, and is prepared to take pictures from one to any number desired.

Miss Orba Long expects to spend a few weeks at Cook's Mills.

Miss Anna Mary Cornelius is now prepared to sew either by the day or week. She is a very competent young lady and makes a perfect fit, as she cuts from actual measurement. We need some one to help us in the sewing line and she is heartily welcomed.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS IN MAPLETON.

ESTATE OF SARAH J. BARKLEY, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, in partition, I will offer at public sale on the premises in Mapleton, on FRIDY, MAY 23, 1890, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate:

No. 1. A Lot fronting 50 feet, more or less, on R. R. Street, extending back about 180 feet; bounded on the southwest by R. R. Street, on the southeast by an alley, on the northeast by River Street, and on the northwest by lot of Wm. Gillam, having thereon a one and a half story Frame Dwelling House, known as the Crumbaker property.

No. 2. A Lot fronting about 87 feet on R. R. street, extending back about 175 feet; bounded on the northwest by an alley, on the northeast by River Street, on the southeast by No. 3 (following), and on the southwest by R. R. Street, known as the Mansion Property, having thereon a two-story Frame Dwelling House.

No. 3. A Lot fronting about 115 feet on R. R. Street, extending back about 175 feet; bounded on the northwest by lot No. 2 (above), on the northeast by River Street, on the southeast by W. H. Fisher's lot, and on the southwest by R. R. Street, having thereon a two-story Frame Dwelling House, known as the Wilson property. This property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $190, interest and costs.

No. 4. A Lot fronting about 45 feet on Main Street, extending back about 280 feet, to Spring Street; bounded on the northwest by an alley, and on the southeast by No. 5 (following), having a Frame Dwelling House thereon.

No. 5. A Lot fronting about 45 feet on Main Street, extending back about 280 feet, to Spring Street; bounded on the northwest by No. 4 (above), and on the southeast by the Weston estate, now Samuel Harvey.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the whole amount of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down; the remainder of one-third at confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

A. W. SWOPE,
Mapleton, Apr. 25, '90. Administrator.

Spring Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Spring Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions, and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Sashes, Ribbons, Etc.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State and County taxes for the year 1890:

Monday, July 14, Tell township, at Richvale, forenoon; Nossville, afternoon.

Tuesday, July 15, Dublin township, Cree's school house, forenoon; Shade Gap and part of Dublin township, at Shade Gap, afternoon.

Wednesday, July 16, Orbisonia Borough and part of Cromwell township, at Orbisonia.

Thursday, July 17, Rockhill and part of Cromwell township, at Markle House, Rockhill.

Friday, July 18, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township, at Shirleysburg.

Saturday, July 19, Springfield township, at Meadow Gap, until 3 o'clock, P. M.

Monday, July 21, Mount Union and part of Shirley township, at Mount Union.

Tuesday, July 22, Mapleton Borough and part of Union township, at Mapleton.

Wednesday, July 23, Brady township, at Mill Creek.

Thursday, July 24, Walker township, at McConnellstown.

Friday, July 25, Smithfield township, at Treasurer's office.

Saturday, July 26, Henderson township, at Treasurer's office.

Monday, July 28, Clay township and Three Springs Borough, at Three Springs.

Tuesday, July 29, Saltillo, forenoon, and part of Carbon township, at Robertsdale, afternoon.

Wednesday, July 30, Broad Top City and part of Carbon township, at Broad Top City, forenoon; Dudley and part of Carbon township, at Dudley, afternoon.

Thursday, July 31, Coalmont Borough, until 10, A. M.; Hopewell township, at Cove Station, afternoon.

Friday, August 1, Lincoln township, at Entriken, forenoon; Marklesburg, and part of Penn township, at Marklesburg Station, afternoon.

Saturday, August 2, Penn township, at Grafton, forenoon.

Monday, August 4, Union township, at James C. Wright's, afternoon.

Tuesday, August 5, Cassville Borough and Cass township, at Cassville.

Wednesday, August 6, Tod township, at D. A. Griffith's.

Thursday, August 7, Juniata township, at Treasurer's office.

Friday, August 8, Logan township, at Petersburg.

Saturday, August 9, Henderson township, at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 12, West township, at Wilsontown, until 1, P. M.; Barree township, at Saulsburg, afternoon.

Wednesday, August 13, Jackson township, at McAlevey's Fort.

Thursday, August 14, Miller township, at Cornprobst Mills, until 2, P. M.

Friday, August 15, Oneida township, at Donation.

Saturday, August 16, Huntingdon Borough, First Ward, at Treasurer's office.

Monday, August 18, Huntingdon Borough, Second Ward, at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, August 19, Huntingdon Borough, Third Ward, at Treasurer's office.

Wednesday, August 20, Huntingdon Borough, Fourth Ward, at Treasurer's office.

Thursday, August 21, part of Warriorsmark township, at Birmingham.

Friday, August 22, Warriorsmark township, at Warriorsmark.

Saturday, August 23, Franklin township, at Franklinville, forenoon.

Tuesday, August 26, Alexandria Borough and Porter township, at Alexandria.

Wednesday, August 27, Morris township, at Water Street, forenoon; at Spruce Creek, afternoon.

☞ All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15th, 1890, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

E. O. ROGERS,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, April 26, 1890.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED from New York a very fine stock of

Spring And Summer Millinery

oO——Oo

Am too busy opening the New Goods to write advertisements, but I extend a cordial invitation to the ladies of Mapleton and vicinity to call and see the New goods.

Miss Mattie Robley,
Main Street, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

NOTICE.—Having secured the exclusive right to pasture cattle in Scrub Gap, I hereby give notice that I have arranged for the driving of town cows and will drive and pasture the same for 75 cents a month for one cow, or one dollar for two cows.

4-23-90tf. D. M. COWHER.

J. G. Gillam.

How soon do you want a Spring suit? We will take your measure, if we cannot suit you in our large and well-selected stock, and get you a suit just as you want it at short notice. We have a nice line of samples from which to make a selection. Come and see them.

We have bought a big stock of Dry Goods, and, if you want a web of muslin or anything else in the Dry Goods line, you can get it from us. Ask what we will sell you muslin for by the web.

We claim to have the largest and best stock of shoes in Mapleton, and we are able to substantiate the statement. We invite you to examine the stock and see the newest styles and learn prices.

We are still selling Roller Flour at $1.00 per sack, and all other goods proportionately low. We are always prepared to meet competition.

RAILROAD TIES.

We have made arrangements to handle Red, Black, and Pin Oak Ties, and will pay for such of these as pass inspection, if delivered before July 1st, 35 cents. Specifications: 7 inches face, 7 inches thick, and 8½ feet long. We also pay railroad price for Rock and White Oak Ties. Bring us your ties.

We have opened up our stock of Straw Goods. It is, perhaps, a little cool yet for straw hats, but spring-time is here, and we are prepared to meet the season. If you want a neat stylish Hat, you can get it at our store.

Our New Goods are still coming; our shelves are filled with an assortment not surpassed elsewhere. We can give you no idea of our stock and prices, but will take pleasure in showing you the New Goods.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Nature's Voices."

TEXT: "*The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee; the fir tree, the pine tree and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary.*"—Isa. lx., 13."

On our way from Damascus we saw the mountains of Lebanon white with snow, and the places from which the cedars were hewn and then drawn by ox teams down to the Mediterranean Sea, and then floated in great rafts to Joppa, and then again drawn by ox teams up to Jerusalem to build Solomon's temple. Those mighty trees in my text are called the "glory of Lebanon." Inanimate nature felt the effects of the first transgression. When Eve touched the forbidden tree it seems as if the sinful contact had smitten not only that tree, but as if the air caught the pollution from the leaves, and as if the sap had carried the virus down into the very soil until the entire earth reeked with the leprosy. Under that sinful touch nature withered. The inanimate creation, as if aware of the damage done it, sent up the thorn and brier and nettle to wound and fiercely oppose the human race.

Now as the physical earth felt the effects of the first transgression, so it shall also feel the effect of the Saviour's mission. As from that one tree in Paradise a blight went forth through the entire earth, so from one tree on Calvary another force shall speed out to interpenetrate and check, subdue and override the evil. In the end it shall be found that the tree of Calvary has more potency than the tree of Paradise. As the nations are evangelized, I think a corresponding change will be effected in the natural world. I verily believe that the trees, and the birds, and the rivers, and the skies will have their millennium. If man's sin affected the ground, and the vegetation, and the atmosphere, shall Christ's work be less powerful or less extensive?

Doubtless God will take the irregularity and fierceness from the elements so as to make them congenial to the race, yet to be so symmetrical and evangelized. The ground shall not be so lavish of weeds and so grudgeful of grain. Soils which now have peculiar proclivities toward certain forms of evil production will be delivered from their besetting sins. Steep mountains, plowed down into more gradual ascent, shall be girdled with flocks of sheep and shocks of corn. The wet marsh shall become the deep grassed meadow. Cattle shall eat unharmed by caverns once haunted of wild beasts. Children will build play houses in what was once a cave of serpents; and, as the Scripture saith: "The weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den."

Oh what harvests shall be reaped when neither drouth, nor excessive rain, nor mildew, nor infesting insects shall arrest the growth, and the utmost capacity of the fields for production shall be tested by an intelligent and athletic yeomanry. Thrift and competency characterizing the world's inhabitants, their dwelling places shall be graceful and healthy and adorned. Tree and arbor and grove around about will look as if Adam and Eve had got back to Paradise. Great cities, now neglected and unwashed, shall be orderly, adorned with architectural symmetry and connected with far distant seaports by present modes of transportation carried to their greatest perfection, or by new inventions yet to spring up out of the water or drop from the air at the beck of a Morse or a Robert Fulton belonging to future generations.

Isaiah in my text seems to look forward to the future condition of the physical earth as a condition of great beauty and excellence, and then prophesies that as the strongest and most ornamental timber in Lebanon was brought down to Jerusalem and constructed into the ancient temple, so all that is beautiful and excellent in the physical earth shall yet contribute to the church now being built in the world. "The glory of Lebanon shall come unto thee; the fir tree, the pine tree, and the box together, to beautify the place of my sanctuary."

Much of this prophecy has already been fulfilled, and I proceed to some practical remarks upon the contributions which the natural world is making to the kingdom of God, and then draw some inferences. The first contribution that nature gives to the church is her testimony in behalf of the truth of Christianity. This is an age of profound research. Nature cannot evade man's inquiries as once. In chemist's laboratory she is put to torture and compelled to give up her mysteries. Hidden laws have come out of their hiding place. The earth and the heavens, since they have been ransacked by geologist and botanist and astronomer, a pear so different from what they once were that they may be called "the new heavens and the new earth."

This research and discovery will have powerful effect upon the religious world. They must either advance or arrest Christianity, make men better or make them worse, be the church's honor or the church's overthrow. Christians, aware of this in the early ages of discovery, were nervous and fearful as to the progress of science. They feared that some natural law, before unknown, would suddenly spring into harsh collision with Christianity. Gunpowder and the gleam of swords would not so much have been feared by religionists as electric batteries, voltaic piles and astronomical apparatus. It was feared that Moses and the prophets would be run over by skeptical chemists and philosophers. Some of the followers of Aristole, after the invention of the telescope, refused to look through that instrument, lest what they saw would overthrow the teachings of that great philosopher. But the Christian religion has no such apprehension now.

Bring on your telescopes and microscopes and spectroscopes—and the more the better. The God of nature is the God of the Bible, and in all the universe and in all the eternities He has never once contradicted Himself. Christian merchants endow universities, and in them Christian professors instruct the children of Christian communities. The warmest and most enthusiastic friends of Christ are the bravest and most enthusiastic friends of science. The church rejoices as much over every discovery as the world rejoices. Good men have found that there is no war between science and religion. That which at first has seemed to be the weapon of the infidel has turned out to be the weapon of the Christian.

Scientific discussions may be divided into those which are concluded, and those which are still in progress, depending for decision upon future investigation. Those which are concluded have invariably rendered their verdict for Christianity, and we have faith to believe that those which are still in prosecution will come to as favorable a conclusion. The great systems of error are falling before these discoveries. They have crushed everything but the Bible, and that they have established. Mohammedanism and paganism in their ten thousand forms have been proved false, and by great natural laws shown to be impositions. Buried cities have been exhumed and the truth of God found written on their coffin lids. Bartlett, Robinson and Layard have been not more the apostles of science than the apostles of religion. The dumb lips of the pyramids have opened to preach the Gospel. Expeditions have been fitted out for Palestine, and explorers have come back to say that they have found among mountains and among ruins, and on the shore of waters, living and undying evidences of our glorious Christianity.

Men who have gone to Palestine infidels have come back Christians. They who were blind and deaf to the truth at home have seemed to see Christ again preaching upon Olivet, and have beheld in vivid imagination the Son of God again walking the hills about Jerusalem. Caviglia once rejected the truth, but afterward said: "I came to Egypt, and the Scriptures and the pyramids converted me." When I was in Beyrout, Syria, last December, our beloved American missionary, Rev. Dr. Jessup, told me of his friend who met a skeptic at Joppa, the seaport of Jerusalem, and the unbeliever said to his friend: "I am going into the Holy Land to show up the folly of the Christian religion. I am going to visit all the so-called 'sacred places' and write them up, and show the world that the New Testament is an imposition upon the world's credulity." Months after Dr. Jessup's friend met the skeptic at Beyrout after he had completed his journey through the Holy Land. "Well, how is it?" said the aforesaid gentleman to the skeptic. The answer was: "I have seen it all, and I tell you the Bible is true! Yes; it is all true!" The man who went to destroy came back to defend.

And what I myself saw during my recent absence, I conclude that any one who can go through the Holy Land and remain an unbeliever is either a bad man or an imbecile. God employed men to write the Bible, but He took many of the same truths which they recorded and with His own almighty hand He gouged them into the rocks and drove them down into dismal depths, and, as documents are put in the corner stone of a temple, so in the very foundation of the earth He folded up and placed the records of heavenly truth. The earth's corner stone was laid, like that of other sacred edifices, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The author of revelation, standing among the great strata, looked upon Moses and said: "Let us record for future ages the world's history; you write it there on papyrus; I will write it here on the bowlders."

Again, nature offers an invaluable contribution to Christianity by the illustration she makes of divine truth. The inspired writers seized upon the advantages offered by the natural world. Trees and rivers and clouds and rocks broke forth into holy and enthusiastic utterances. Would Christ set forth the strength of faith, He points to the sycamore, whose roots spread out, and strike down, and clinch themselves amid great depths of earth, and He said that faith was strong enough to tear that up by the roots.

At Hawarden, England, Mr. Gladstone, while showing me his trees during a prolonged walk through his magnificent park, pointed out a sycamore, and with a wave of the hand said: "In your visit to the Holy Land did you see any sycamore more impressive than that?" I confessed that I had not. Its branches were not more remarkable than its roots. It was to such a tree as that Jesus pointed when He would illustrate the power of faith. "Ye might say unto this sycamore tree, 'Be thou plucked up by the root and be thou cast into the sea,' and it would obey you." One reason why Christ has fascinated the world as no other teacher is because instead of using severe argument He was always telling how something in the spiritual world was like unto something in the natural world. Oh, these wonderful "likes" of our Lord! Like a grain of mustard seed. Like a treasure hid in a field. Like a merchant seeking goodly pearls. Like unto a net that was cast into the sea. Like unto a householder.

Would Christ teach the precision with which He looks after you, He says He counts the hairs of your head. Well, that is a long and tedious count if the head have the average endowment. It has been found that if the hairs of the head be black there are about 120,000; or if they be flaxen there are about 140,000. But God knows the exact number: "The hairs of your head are all numbered." Would Christ impress us with the divine watchfulness and care, He speaks of the sparrows that were a nuisance in those times. They were caught by the thousands in the net. They were thin and scrawny and had comparatively no meat on their bones. They seemed almost valueless, whether living or dead. Now, argues Christ, if my Father takes care of them, will He not take care of you? Christ would have the Christian, despondent over his slowness of religious development, go to his corn field for a lesson. He watches first the green shoot pressing up through the clods, gradually strengthening into a stalk, and last of all the husk swelling out with the pressure of the corn: "First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

Would David set forth the freshness and beauty of genuine Christian character, he sees an eagle starting from its nest just after the molting season, its old feathers shed, and its wings and breast decked with new down and plumes, its body as finely feathered as that of her young ones just beginning to try the speed of their wings. Thus rejuvenated and replumed is the Christian's faith and hope, by every season of communion with God. "Thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." Would Solomon represent the annoyance of a contentious woman's tongue, he points to a leakage in the top of his house or tent, where, throughout the stormy day, the water comes through, falling upon the floor—drip! drip! drip! And he says: "A continual dripping in a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike."

Would Christ set forth the character of those who make great profession of piety, but have no fruit, He compares them to barren fig trees, which have very large and showy leaves, and nothing but leaves. Would Job illustrate deceitful friendships, he speaks of brooks in those climes, that wind about in different directions, and dry up when you want to drink out of them: "My brethren have dealt deceitfully as a brook, and as the stream of brooks they pass away." David when he would impress us with the despondency into which he had sunk, compares it to a quagmire of those regions, through which he had doubtless sometimes tried to walk, but sunk in up to his neck, and he cried: "I sink in deep mire where there is no standing." Would Habakkuk set forth the capacity which God gives the good man to walk safely amid the wildest perils, he points to the wild animal called the hind walking over slippery rocks, and leaping from wild crag to wild crag, by the peculiar make of its hoofs able calmly to sustain itself in the most dangerous places: "The Lord God is my strength, and He will make my feet like hind's feet."

Job makes all natural objects pay tribute to the royalty of his book. As you go through some chapters of Job you feel as if it were a bright spring morning, and, as you see the glittering drops from the grass under your feet, you say with that patriarch: "Who hath begotten the drops of the dew?" And now, as you read on, you seem in the silent midnight to behold the waving of a great light upon your path, and you look up to find it the aurora borealis, which Job described so long ago as "the bright light in the clouds and the splendor that cometh out of the north." As you read on, there is darkness hurtling in the heavens, and the showers break loose till the birds fly for hiding place and the mountain torrents in red fury foam over the rocky shelving, and with the same poet, you exclaim: "Who can number the clouds in wisdom, or who can stay the bottles of heaven?" As you read on, you feel yourself coming in frosty climes, and, in fancy, wading through the snow, you say with that same inspired writer, "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow?" And while the sharp sleet drives in your face, and the hail stings your cheek, you quote him again: "Hast thou seen the treasures of the hail?" In the Psalmist's writings I hear the voices of the sea: "Deep calleth unto deep;" and the roar of forests: "The Lord shaketh the wilderness of Kadesh;" and the loud peal of the black tempest: "The God of glory thundereth;" and the rustle of the long silk on the well filled husks: "The valleys are covered with corn;" and the cry of wild beasts: "The young lions roar after their prey;" the hum of palm trees and cedars: "The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree; he shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon;" the sough of wings and the swirl of fins: "Dominion over the fowl of the air and the fish of the sea."

The truths of the Gospel might have been presented in technical terms, and by the means of dry definitions, but under these the world would not have listened or felt. How could the safety of trusting upon Christ have been presented, were it not the figure of a rock? How could the gladdening effect of the Gospel have been set forth, had hot Zacharias thought of the dawn of the morning, exclaiming, "The day spring from on high hath visited us to give light to them that sit in darkness." How could the soul's intense longing for Christ have been presented so well as by the emblem of natural hunger and natural thirst? As the lake gathers into its bosom the shadow of hills around, and the gleam of stars above, so, in these great deeps of divine truth, all objects in nature are grandly reflected. We walk forth in the spring time, and everything breathes of the Resurrection. Bright blossom and springing grass speak to us of the coming up of those whom we have loved, when in the white robes of their joy and coronation they shall appear.

And when in the autumn of the year nature preaches thousands of funeral sermons from the text, "We all do fade as a leaf," and scatters her elegies in our path, we cannot help but think of sickness and the tomb. Even winter, "being dead, yet speaketh." The world will not be argued into the right. It will be tenderly illustrated into the right. Tell them what religion is like. When the mother tried to tell her dying child what heaven was, she compared it to light. "But that hurts my eyes," said the dying girl. Then the mother compared heaven to music. "But any sound hurts me; I am so weak," said the dying child. Then she was told that heaven was like mother's arms. "Oh, take me there!" she said. "If it is like mother's arms, take me there!" The appropriate simile had been found at last.

Another contribution which the natural world is making to the kingdom of Christ is the defense and aid which the elements are compelled to give to the Christian personally. There is no law in nature but is sworn for the Christian's defense. In Job this thought is presented as a bargain made between the inanimate creation and the righteous man: "Thou shalt be in league with the stones of the field." What a grand thought that the lightnings, and the tempests, and the hail, and the frosts, which are the enemies of unrighteousness, are all marshaled as the Christian's bodyguard. They fight for him. They strike with an arm of fire or clutch with their fingers of ice. Everlasting peace is declared between the fiercest elements of nature and the good man. They may in their fury seem to be indiscriminate, smiting down the righteous with the wicked, yet they cannot damage the Christian's soul, although they may shivel his body. The wintry blast that howls about your dwelling, you may call your brother, and the south wind coming up on a June day by way of a flower garden, you may call your sister. Though so mighty in circumference and diameter, the sun and the moon have a special charge concerning you. "The sun shall not unite thee by day, nor the moon by night." Elements and forces hidden in the earth are now harnessed and at work in producing for you food and clothing. Some grain field that you never saw presented you this day with your morning meal. The great earth and the heavens are the busy loom at work for you; and shooting light, and silvery stream, and sharp lightning are only woven threads in the great loom, with God's foot on the shuttle. The same spirit that converted your soul has also converted the elements from enmity toward you into inviolable friendship, and furthest star and deepest cavern, regions of everlasting cold as well as climes of eternal summer, all have a mission of good, direct or indirect, for your spirit.

Now I infer from this that the study of natural objects will increase our religious knowledge. If David and Job and John and Paul could not afford to let go without observation one passing cloud, or rift of snow, or spring blossom, you cannot afford to let them go without study. Men and women of God most eminent in all ages for faith and zeal indulged in such observations—Payson and Baxter and Doddridge and Hannah More. That man is not worthy the name of Christian who saunters listlessly among these magnificent disclosures of divine power around, beneath and above us, stupid and uninstructed.

They are not worthy to live in a desert, for that has its fountains and palm trees; nor in regions of everlasting ice, for even there the stars kindle their lights, and auroras flash, and huge icebergs shiver in the morning light, and God's power sits upon them as upon a great white throne. Yet there are Christians in the church who look upon all such tendencies of mind and heart as soft sentimentalities, and because they believe this printed revelation of God are content to be infidels in regard to all that has been written in this great book of the universe, written in letters of stars, in paragraphs of constellations, and illustrated with sunset and thunder cloud and spring morning.

I infer, also, the transcendent importance of Christ's religion. Nothing is so far down, and nothing is so high up, and nothing so far out but God makes it pay tax to the Christian religion. If snow and tempest and dragon are expected to praise God, suppose you He expects no homage from your soul! When God has written His truth upon everything around you, suppose you He did not mean you to open your eyes and read it?

Finally, I learn from this subject what an honorable position the Christian occupies when nothing is so great and glorious in nature but it is made to edify, defend and instruct him. Hold up your heads, sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, that I may see how you bear your honors. Though now you may think yourself unbefriended, this spring's soft wind, and next summer's harvest of barley, and next autumn's glowing fruits, and next winter's storms, all seasons, all elements, zephyr and euroclydon, rose's breath and thundercloud, gleaming light and thick darkness, are sworn to defend you, and cohorts of angels would fly to deliver you from peril, and the great God would unsheath His sword and arm the universe in your cause rather than that harm should touch you with one of its lightest fingers. "As the mountains around about Jerusalem, so the Lord is around about His people from this time forth for evermore."

Oh for more sympathy with the natural world, and then we should always have a Bible open before us, and we could take a lesson from the most fleeting circumstances, as when a storm came down upon England Charles Wesley sat in a room watching it through an open window, and, frightened by the lightning and the thunder, a little bird flew in and nestled in the bosom of the sacred poet, and, as he gently stroked it and felt the wild beating of its heart, he turned to his desk and wrote that hymn which will be sung while the world lasts:

> Jesus, lover of my soul,
> Let me to Thy bosom fly,
> While the billows near me roll,
> While the tempest still is high;
> Hide, me, O my Saviour, hide,
> Till the storm of life be past,
> Safe into the haven guide,
> O receive my soul at last.

LOUISIANA UNDER WATER.

The Great Morganza Levee Gives Away.

Thousands of Miles of Plantations Inundated.

A dispatch from New Orleans, La., says: The disaster that has been impending for the past month has occurred. There has been a serious break in the Morganza levee, the most important dyke in the State.

The great heroic struggle is over, and a general surrender has been made all along the line.

After a desperate effort to save Bayou Sara from the flood, a surrender was made to the great Father of Waters, when the guards reported that the levee had given way at the foot of Fountain street. A general alarm was sounded, and the people responded promptly to the call. The break was closed, but on examination it was found that the rising river was running over the front levee.

Every impromptu boat and raft was brought into requisition. Lanterns could be seen everywhere, and the cries of men, women and children attempting to save their effects were heard on every side. Not a house in town had escaped. The beautiful Fisher Building, the home of Mayor Irvine, supposed to be the highest point in town, was flooded.

Nothing but chaos and destruction meet the eye. The Taylor levee has given way.

The first serious break in the levees in the vicinity of Natchez, Miss., occurred when twenty-five feet of the Lake Concordia levee gave way at the Helena plantation. The water swept through with irresistable force and the embankment continued to crumble until, at 5 in the evening, the opening was 150 feet wide and ten or twelve feet deep.

The water from the break has flooded all the lower portion of Concordia parish.

In Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge 8000 men had been at work for several days strengthening the levees, and at Bayou Sara probably 20,000 more had been trying to hold the line of dikes; but the rain and wind storm coupled with the high water, overthrew all these preparations, and in twenty-four hours no less than fifteen breaks occurred.

But the greatest disaster occurred later in the day when the Morganza levee gave way. This news naturally caused the greatest consternation, because Morganza protects a large portion of Southern Louisiana. It is one of the finest levees on the Mississippi, with a 200-foot base and from fifteen to thirty feet high, constructed jointly by the United States and the State of Louisiana. It cost close to $250,000. The break will severely affect Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, Iberville, St. Landry, Assumption, St. Martins, St. Mary, Iberia and Terre Bonne Parishes, and 2500 or 3000 square miles, with between 40,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, will be more or less affected by the overflow.

The country is planted in sugar cane and similar crops, which are destroyed by overflows if under water ten days. The amount of loss will depend upon the duration of the flood, but it will certainly mount well up in the millions. Back of this levee there are a number of settlements on the ridge or highlands. An ugly break followed at Myrtle's Grove plantation, forty miles below Bayou Sara, on the plantation of Congressman Wilkinson, and one that it is scarcely possible to close. A number of other breaks, but of smaller extent, were reported at St. Sophie, Jesuit's Bend, Point a la Hache and at Martinee Place, ten miles below Baton Rouge, to which relief was sent at once.

The suffering in Pointe Coupee was terrible. It was reported that people were resorting to trees for safety. Skiff loads of people were passing through inundated streets seeking safety on the hills. They certainly make a sad and gloomy procession, women, children, babies and dogs; they tell the same tales of woe and destruction. The situation in Bayou Sara is frightful; not a house in town is above the flood.

At New Orleans the east winds that have prevailed drove the water from the Gulf of Mexico into the lake. This, joined to the water from the Nita crevasse, equal to one-fifth of the whole volume of the Mississippi, raised the flood level of the lake, and the water, pouring over the ridge or through the levees along the canal, overflowed the rear of the city. West End and Spanish Fort, the two lake resorts of New Orleans, were flooded. The water spreading toward the city badly overflowed the truck farms in the rear of the city, and later in the day Orleans, Toulouse, St. Peter's and other streets were under water, the latter reaching as far as Maries street.

Gentilly ridge was overflowed, and the beautiful Metaree Cemetery was a lake of water. The mound that shelters the remains of Jefferson Davis was an island in the sea, while the tomb was under seven feet of water.

A protection levee in front of Vidalia, opposite Natchez, Miss., broke, also, but the whole town responded to the alarm bells and turned out and raised the embankment, stopping the flow of water into the town. At 10 o'clock the Lake Concordia levee broke, and at dark the break was 200 feet wide and the water was going through like a mill race.

The railroads centring at New Orleans have suffered severely by the floods. The Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad was cut off some weeks ago by the Nita crevasse. The Illinois Central was stopped by the same break. The Louisville and Nashville was stopped by the flood from Lake Pontchartrain, and the New Orleans and Gulf was severely afflicted by the several crevasses below the city. Business at New Orleans has suffered in consequence, and State and similar securities fell.

BLOODY WAR IN AFRICA.

The French Force Makes an Assault and Suffers a Severe Loss.

The *Temps*, of Paris, says that a French force, consisting of 350 troops, made a reconnoissance of the position held by the Dahomonians, seven kilometres from Porto Novo, in Africa, and subsequently made an attack upon the place. The French force was compelled to retreat to Porto Novo after thirty French soldiers and twenty of their native allies were killed or wounded. The loss of the Dahomians was heavy.

A NORWEGIAN engineer has invented a machine which can pack 1,000 boxes of matches in a minute.

CLOUD BURST IN TEXAS.

Gainesville Flooded and Forty Dwellings Swept Away.

A terrific storm of rain and hail visited Gainesville, Texas, deluging the streets to the depth of three feet and destroying over $50,000 worth of property. There was a cloud burst after the storm had been raging for four hours. A creek which flows through the town overflowed and swept away forty dwellings, but the whole town came to the rescue, and only one life was lost. Mrs. Gestman died of fright in the arms of a man while being carried from her home. The streets were knee deep in water for two hours, and an immense amount of property was swept away or destroyed.

Reports from the country show that the crops have suffered, and many farms were under water.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL BUTLER is writing his memoirs.

MRS. GARFIELD is now fifty-eight years old.

PRINCE BISMARCK has an income of $100,000.

BUFFALO BILL has bought a house in Naples.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE'S health is failing rapidly.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a Colonel in the German army.

EX-GOVERNOR SWINEFORD has started a newspaper in Alaska.

EX-GOVERNOR HUBBARD, of Texas, is a candidate for Congress.

THE Duchy of Cornwall last year yielded the Prince of Wales $300,000.

THE will of the late Prince Dona, of Rome, Italy, bequeathes $600,000 to charities.

HENRY GEORGE, the land tax advocate, is making a great impression in Australia.

CONGRESSMAN MCKINLEY, of Ohio, has concluded to spend the summer in Europe.

RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, looks like a boy with a small head, large nose, blue eyes and red cheeks.

P. D. ARMOUR, the Chicago packer, whose fortune has grown to $30,000,000, is said to be as modest as a schoolboy.

PIO PICO, the last Mexican Governor of California, is a pauper at the age of ninety years. He was once very wealthy.

MURAT HALSTEAD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, has taken editorial charge of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Standard-Union*.

GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES, the new sheriff of New York, is a millionaire, having been a successful speculator in Mexican mines.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is a vegetarian, and getting hold of some American parsnips the other day he liked them so well that he ordered ten barrels.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL, of Ohio, has refused a pension from the Government on the ground that his circumstances placed him above the need for such help.

THE health of Emin Pacha is said to be completely undermined, and his sight nearly gone. It is believed that his usefulness in equatorial Africa is at an end.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, has lost thirty pounds since he assumed his present office. He cannot afford to grow much thinner, as his natural figure is very slender.

IN the Iowa Legislature not long ago Peter O. Matthews, a full-blooded Indian, officiated as Chaplain. He served in the army during the war, was an Indian scout, went to college, became a minister, and is now teaching school.

UNITED STATES SENATOR T. C. POWER, of Montana, is a little man with a sallow face and insignificant features. His eyes are bright and piercing. He is more of a business man than a politician, and is a poor orator.

DOM PEDRO and G. W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, are warm personal friends and frequently exchange letters. When the Emperor used to visit this country he always made it a point to be the guest of the wealthy editor.

IRA D. SANKEY, the revivalist singer, has retired from his association with D. L. Moody because his voice has given out. The sale of the famous Moody and Sankey hymn books has provided both the proprietors with a handsome competence.

ERNEST C. KOUTS, the twenty-four-year-old Auditor and Recorder of Atlanta, Ga., earned during the summer months, by acting as a Pullman car conductor, the money with which he paid for his tuition in the University of Georgia, from which he took the degrees of both literature and law.

THE MARKETS.

17 NEW YORK.

Beeves	4 00	@	5 00
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	48 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	3 50
Sheep	4 50	@	7 00
Lambs	3 00	@	6 50
Hogs—Live	4 45	@	4 75
Dressed	5	@	7¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@	4 65
Patents	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	97	@	98⅞
Rye—State	60	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	48
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	41	@	45
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	36
Mixed Western	33	@	35½
Hay—No. 1	—	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 15c
Butter—State Creamery	17	@	19
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	18
West. Im. Creamery	8	@	15
Factory	6	@	10
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11½
Skims—Light	2	@	9
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	12½	@	12⅝

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	2 50	@	5 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	6 13	@	6 30
Lambs—Fair to Good	7 15	@	7 30
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	4 40	@	4 45
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	89
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	37¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	32½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	64	@	65

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 30	@	5 90
Corn—Steamer Yellow	44	@	46½
Oats—No. 2 White	33	@	37½
Rye—State	—	@	62

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	4½	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	5½	@	6¼
Lambs	5	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red, April	94	@	94¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, April	40	@	40½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	35½
Potatoes—Rose	73	@	80
Butter—Creamery Extra	18	@	19
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8½

NUGGETS OF NEWS.

A Selected Budget of the Latest Dispatches.

Great Damage and Suffering Inflicted by Floods in Texas.

The most destructive flood ever known in the history of North Texas has just passed through the Trinity River at Dallas, Texas. The great rain raised every tributary of it far out of their banks. During the night it rose rapidly, and at 10 o'clock in the morning passed the highest water-mark in fifty years. In front of Dallas, Texas, it was two miles wide, extending to the foot of Flanders Height west and to Oak Cliff south of the city. On the north all residences from a hundred yards beyond Cochran street were submerged, some to the second floor and others to the attic. No one had been reported drowned.

Back water extended far up on the north side of the city, while on the south houses were submerged as far up as Ward street north. South and in front of the city there was one vast ocean of water thirty and forty feet deep. Its like has not been seen.

Trains on all the railroads, the Texas Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Santa Fe and the Greenville, were not running west, north or south of the city. Washouts were reported all along their lines, but the worst were immediately around the city. Gangs of men were watching the bridges over the Trinity River and keeping off the drift. The crest of the waves lacked six feet of the flooring of the bridges in the city, but the Santa Fe Central's bridges below town were reported submerged. News from the surrounding country is bad. Small bridges have been destroyed by the deluge. Indeed, few are left. The destruction of crops will amount to little or nothing, for as soon as the water goes down they will grow again.

The storm of Friday will be a memorable one. It extended from the Indian Territory to the Gulf, from Marshall to Abilene. There was not a stream, however small or great, that was not raised high above its high water mark. At many points were hurricanes and one genuine cyclone. Many houses were blown down, but so far not a single life has been reported lost. A norther was blowing, and fires were quite comfortable.

Stanley in London.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of Africa, arrived at the Victoria station in London. There was an immense concourse of people inside and outside the station and he was given a most enthusiastic greeting. The Duke of Abercom, Baroness Burdett-Coutts and a large number of other friends of the explorer were awaiting to welcome him. The Baroness presented Mr. Stanley with a bouquet. He silently bowed his thanks and then entered the carriage of the Baroness and drove off with her.

The hour of Mr. Stanley's arrival at Dover was 3:55 o'clock. Disgraceful confusion prevailed on the pier when he landed, owing to mismanagement by the local authorities. Fifty reporters were present and they came near having a conflict with the police, owing to their defiance of certain orders which the reporters regarded as unwarranted. A number of Mr. Stanley's friends, among them being Mr. New, the American Consul-General; General Sir Garnet Wolseley, and Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and others of prominence were unable to get aboard the steamer which brought Mr. Stanley. The authorities of Dover presented an address to Mr. Stanley. He replied with a few words of thanks.

At the command of the Prince of Wales, Mr. Stanley, Dr. Parke, Sir William Mackinnon and Sir Francis De Winton went to Sandringham, where they were to remain several days.

Three Horse Thieves Whipped.

The whipping of three horse thieves at the county whipping post at Georgetown, Del., attracted a great crowd. The culprits, J. Owens Isaacs, John T. Owens and Joseph Hamilton are connected with the leading families of Sussex County. The culprits themselves and their friends expected to get orders from the Governor for the remission of the whipping part of the sentence, and were sorely disappointed. The crowd that gathered to witness the flogging was the largest seen at Georgetown on a similar occasion for many years. It was composed of men, women, and children, women carrying their babies and men driving for miles with their families to see the show.

The whipping was in a public square in full view of the windows of the surrounding houses. Each window was filled with spectators. The whipping was done by the Sheriff of the county, who used small switches, two of which he wore out on the back of each man, giving them twenty lashes each.

The first man was put in the pillory about 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Each stood an hour with his head in a wooden yoke and his hands raised above his head, and was afterward whipped. The exhibition ended at about 1:30 P. M., after which the prisoners were committed to jail. This penalty carries with it perpetual disfranchisement, and this fact was the source of greatest grief to the culprits.

Harrison's First Veto.

President Harrison sent his first veto to the House. In his message, returning without approval the bill "to authorize the city of Ogden, Utah, to assume increased indebtedness." He says:

The general law fixes the limit of four per cent. on the last assessment for taxation as the limit of indebtedness which a municipal corporation in the Territories may assume. This bill extends this limit as to Ogden to eight per cent. I do not doubt that the citizens of Ogden will ultimately realize that the creation of a municipal debt of over half a million dollars by a city of 15,000 population, being about $37 per capita, is unwise.

Fatal Fire in a Mine.

Fire started in the North Tamarack shaft at Hancock, Mich., near the surface pump, a boy being in the mine at the time. The flames reached the shaft house, but were soon extinguished. Captain Joseph Roberts, John Thomas and John Rowe were affected by the gas. Roberts was brought up nearly suffocated. Thomas was insensible and fatally burned, and Rowe was dead. The pump boy, John Williams, was found drowned at the bottom of the shaft 360 feet from the surface. The fire is supposed to have caught from the boy's candle.

Terrible Accident to a Pleasure Party.

While returning from a trip to Lafayette, a party of young people met with a shocking accident near Lima, Ohio. Their horses became frightened and ran into a stone wall, killing both of them, and dashing the occupants against the stone abutment of a bridge. Minnie and Gertie Pierce were instantly killed, and Ella Hawkins and Clif Church were fatally injure..

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 4.

Lesson Test: "The Ruler's Daughter,' Luke viii., 41, 42, 49-56— Golden Text: Luke viii., 50—Commentary.

After the parables spoken by the seashore and the further parables spoken in the house, He entered into a boat with His disciples to cross the sea, and as they sailed He fell asleep. But a great storm arising, they awoke Him; He arose and rebuked the wind and the sea, and there was a great calm, so that the disciples marveled, saying: "What manner of man is this?" Having crossed the sea, He healed the man of Gadara, who was possessed with a legion of evil spirits, and sent him home to his friends a well man, to tell the great things the Lord had done for him. Jesus then returned to His own city, Capernaum (Matt. ix., 1), and the people gladly received Him, for they were all waiting for Him.

41. "And, behold, there came a man named Jairus, and he was a ruler of the synagogue." Matthew says that Jesus was sitting at meat in the house, in the midst of His disciples and many publicans and sinners, and to the fault finding Pharisees He said that He came to call sinners and not righteous ones such as they considered themselves to be. The disciples of John also come with a question concerning fasting, and Jesus in reply speaks of Himself as the Bridegroom, and of the impossibility of combining the old and the new. Then cometh Jairus, who, though a ruler of the synagogue and supposed to be interested in all these things, has now no heart for any of them, but only a great desire for Jesus Himself. This grand welcome by Capernaum (mentioned only by Luke) and the omission by Luke of the opposition of the Pharisees, with the eagerness of Jairus, makes us think with some Bible students that possibly this gospel points to the time when the whole nation shall say: "Blessed be He that cometh in the Name of the Lord."

"And he fell down at Jesus's feet, and besought Him that He would come into his house." He cares not what any one may think or say; one great need fills his soul, and here is one who can satisfy it; so he stops not to think of his dignity as a ruler, nor of the criticisms that may be passed upon him, but only of this Great Physician whom he seeks.

42. "For he had one only daughter, about twelve years of age, and she lay a dying." Here is the cause of his eagerness, anxiety and self forgetfulness; another fills his heart, and she is very dear to him, for she is his daughter, his only daughter, and she is sick, very sick, dying, perhaps dead by this time.

"But as He went the people thronged Him." Jesus rose and followed Jairus, and so did His disciples, and so did much people (Matt. ix., 19; Mark v., 24). Jairus must have been somewhat relieved as he saw Jesus rise to go with him, but this crowd hindering must have tested his patience and tried him sorely.

49. "While He yet spake, there cometh one from the ruler of the synagogue's house." On the way not only do the crowd press and throng Him, but there mingles with them another whole hearted seeker; only a poor woman, a sufferer for twelve years, who has spent all her living upon physicians but without avail. Quite a contrast in social position to the ruler, but they are both alike in this, that each is a whole hearted seeker because of a keenly realized need and sense of utter helplessness, and each has faith in Him. She presses through the crowd, she touches the hem of His garment and in a moment she is whole. He saw her coming, He pitied her, He honored her faith, but He will not let her go without doing for her exceeding abundantly above all she had hoped for. He calls her forth, He strengthens her to confess Him before all the people, and before all the people He honors her with a word which we never hear Him use to any one else, "Daughter!" He also adds: "Be of good comfort, thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace." It is while He speaks these words to the poor woman that one comes saying:

"Thy daughter is dead; trouble not the Master." The thronging people, so selfish; the poor woman, who might have waited another day; the little dying girl who couldn't wait and whom death was ruthlessly dragging away from mother and father. Did not Jesus know it all and couldn't He have hurried, or could He not have just said the word, as He did to the nobleman of Cana? (John iv., 50.) Yes, these questions will come, and He did know it all, and it seems as if He might have done otherwise. But I have been there, too, dear reader, and I have with all my might kept saying: "God is love," and I have heard Him say: "Be still and know that I am God;" and I have been still and am willing to wait till we shall know even as we are known. Do thou likewise.

50. "Fear not; believe only, and she shall be made whole." Mark says that Jesus said this word just as soon as the messenger from the ruler's house had spoken; as if to quiet the ruler's mind and keep him in peace, for it is Jesus's way to speak peace to His people and keep the mind stayed on Him in perfect peace. Here is a word for every child of God which will carry them in triumph through every trial.

51. "He suffered no man to go in, save Peter, and James, and John, and the father and the mother of the maiden." All is now quiet, the thronging crowd shut out, no more hindrances can delay; the father and mother have Jesus all to themselves, only the favored three of the disciples being allowed to enter.

52. "He said, Weep not; she is not dead, but sleepeth." This is as He sees it, and He knows, for He sees all things in their true light. The little tired body sleeps, the spirit has fled, but He knows how to awake it.

53. "And they laughed Him to scorn, knowing that she was dead." What their eyes saw you couldn't make them disbelieve; and like many to-day, what their eyes couldn't see or their blinded reasons understand you couldn't make them believe.

54. "He took her by the hand, and called, saying, Maid, arise." Mark gives the two words which He actually uttered, "Talitha cumi." Only two words, but the power that created the world is in them. Where the word of a king is there is power (Eccl. viii., 4), and here is a word from the King of Kings in the power of the Omnipotent Spirit of God. "Young man, arise;" "Maid, arise;" "Lazarus, come forth." Let any ordinary mortal stand by these dead people and shout such words till he falls down from exhaustion and there will be no response; but here is one in the form of a man, a real man, but more than man, quietly He utters the word, but mark the result.

55. "And her spirit came again, and she arose straightway." Instantly, from the spirit world comes back the one just set free, the little tabernacle is again tenanted, the heart and lungs resume their functions, the eyes open and look around, she arises to her feet, and quicker far than I have told it she is in her mother's arms alive and well. Not weak and sickly looking as one arising from a sick bed, but perfectly whole as one in good health, and with an appetite for food, for He commanded to give her something to eat. At the same word shall all who are in their graves come forth, either among the Blessed and Holy who take part in the First Resurrection, or among the rest of the dead who live not again till the thousand years are finished (Rev. xx., 5, 6).

56. "And her parents were astonished, but He charged them that they should tell no man what was done." Yet Matthew says that "the fame thereof went abroad into all that land."

His command now is to all who believe in Him, that in the power of the Holy Spirit they should preach the glad tidings to every creature, that whosoever will may be saved and become part of His elect church. Disobedience is guilt. Are you obedient?—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A great geological map of France, commenced in 1852, has just been completed, making 48 sheets.

A method of expanding hoops and wheel tires by heating them with the electric current has been devised.

An analytical balance of variable sensitiveness—adapting it to ordinary weighings or delicatte determinations—has been brought out in Germany.

Since 1880 encouraging progress has has been made, under an efficient superintendent, toward restoring the forests of Cape Colony, South Africa.

Claims are laid to the discovery of the method of raising sugar cane from seed instead of from cuttings. The seeds were discovered by means of a microscope, in the flower head of the cane.

The appliance of hydraulic power to the manufacture of steel seamless boats is one of the latest things in England. These boats are thought to be in every particular superior to those made of wood, and can be made at about the same cost.

A further step toward the artificial production of the diamond has been made by passing an electric current through carbon electrodes in a cell containing a fine white sand and electrodes, the whole being under considerable pressure.

The depth of a sea about six miles deep is reduced by 620 feet by compression. If the ocean were incompressible the level of the surface would be 161 feet higher than it is at present, and about two million square miles of land would be submerged.

A prisoner in Bohemia recently constructed a watch eight centimetres (3¼ inches) in diameter, with no tools or materials except two needles, a spool of thread, a newspaper and some rye straw. The wheels, posts and cogs are of rye straw; the watch runs six hours without winding and keeps good time.

Recent inventions with illuminating reflectors have made it possible to make the Suez Canal almost as light as day. By means of the Mangin projector and the strongest electric light, the danger of a night passage has been reduced to a minimum. The night traffic on the canal is in consequence rapidly increasing.

An alchemist when experimenting in earths for the making of crucibles found that he had invented porcelain; and a watchmaker's apprentice while holding a spectacle glass between his thumb and forefinger noticed through it that the neighboring buildings appeared larger, and thus discovered the adaptability of the lens to the telescope.

Flowers and the Children.

There are but few children who are not attracted by the beauty and sweetness of flowers. We have often watched with great interest the seemingly ntural tendency of young children to admire flowers. Frequently we have seen them gazing with rapture upon the picture of a flower, and smelling it with apparent disappointment that it yielded no perfume. The child appears to instinctively know that a flower is delicate, innocent and pretty; and it may be laid down as a general rule that a boy that is brought up among flowers will develop into a better man than one who is a stranger to flowers.

If we could have our way, we would adorn with flowers the homes from which come our criminal classes. They would not banish crime from the community, but they would greatly lessen it. Flowers make people gentler, softer and better, and the father and mother who do not neglect to provide this holy influence for their children are doing them a service that perhaps the eternities alone will tell the value of.—

No city in Europe is increasing so rapidly in population as old Rome. Land speculators there are saying that it will again be the great city of the world.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

A centenarian who has just died in England spent ninety-nine years of her life in the one house.

The highest railroad bridge in the United States is the Kinzua viaduct on the Erie Road--305 feet high.

The town of Bethel, Me., with nearly three thousand inhabitants, has no use for a lock-up, and proposes to rent out the building formerly used for that purpose.

At the funeral of John Cozzens, a prominent citizen of Spotswood, N. J., some one discovered that there were thirteen carriages in the procession and one carriage was withdrawn.

A letter written by George Washington in the year 1793, introducing Winstanley, the painter, to the commander at Georgetown, was sold recently for $35, at Sotherbys, England.

A man with a penchant for statistics has computed that more than four million miles of blood pass through the veins of an ordinary human being during a lifetime of seventy years.

A wild rabbit in the streets of Biddeford, Me., was one of the "sights" that certain inhabitants of that city recently enjoyed. As a reward for his temerity he was allowed to depart in peace.

A Riverside (Cal.) man sent a piece of manzanita wood to a friend in New York recently. He has now received an order from a maker of musical instruments to forward a whole carload.

A family in Whatcom, Wash., not liking the taste of the water they were drawing from their ninety-foot-deep well, sent a man down to inspect its depth. The well was in tolerably good condition, but a dead Indian was hoisted out.

The school of penmanship at the Vatican, in Rome, produces specimens of writing that are said to be the most beautiful in the world. The copying clerks are priests and monks, and the mistake of a comma in a page of manuscript makes a rewriting of it necessary.

Oscar Hill, a farmer, had a fight with a colored man in Clay county, Ala., and was badly bitten. Hill had to have his arm amputated, and he developed symptoms of hydrophobia and died. The man has blue gums, and it is believed that the bite of such always proves fatal.

The festive jack rabbit is a strict vegetarian, and will not touch grease of any kind, nor will he tackle vegetables that are seasoned with grease. Orchardists in Colorado take advantage of his fastidiousness and protect their trees from his incisors by rubbing the body of the tree with a bacon rind.

The Okefinokee swamp in Georgia has been sold to a party of capitalists for 26 1-2 cents per acre, which was the highest bid received. The area is upwards of 250,000 acres. The buyers say that the timber is worth much more than was paid for the property and the soil is remarkably fertile, The swamp can be drained for $250,000, and an engineer who has surveyed it says that the parties who have undertaken the enterprise will become millionaires.

120 Miles an Hour By Electricity.

It is not out of place to cast a glance into the future, in order to discern in what direction electricians are working in the domain of electric railways. One of their main objective points is to attain higher speed than is now reached with the fastest express train, and enough has already been demonstrated to show that this is by no means impossible. There has been for some time in operation at Laurel, Md., a system of electric railway, originally designed by David G. Weems. When it was recently inspected by the writer, with his watch in hand, he noted a speed of the electric locomotive of nearly one hundred and twenty miles an hour. The electric car there employed is cigar-shaped, pointed at both ends. The electric motors are constructed with a revolving armature which is mounted directly on the axle, so that no intermediate gearing whatever is employed. The curiously-pointed ends of the car, which might by some be considered fantastical, have their raison d' etre in the fact that, at the high speeds at which this car is run, the resistance of the air is by far the greater retarding influence; much greater, in fact, than the resistance due to the axle and rolling friction, which at lower speeds is predominant,—*Scribner.*

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

TWO LITTLE KITTIES.

There was once a little kitten,
Whose fur was brown and gray;
She would drive the other kitties
From the bread and milk away.

There was plenty in the saucer,
There was more upon the shelf;
But this naughty, greedy kitten
Wanted all of it herself.

She had been coaxed and petted,
She had been punished, too,
But Kittie still would snarl and bite
Whatever we would do.

And when the meal was over,
If there remained a bit,
She did not want the others
To have a taste of it.

There was another kitten,
A little downy ball,
Who would sit and wait for breakfast
Till Miss Greedy ate it all.

She would wipe her dainty whiskers
With her pretty velvet feet,
And wait in meek submission
For something she could eat.

She would not drive the kittens
From the bread and milk away.
Now, like which of these two kitties
Will our darling be today?

—*Pansy.*

DIFFERENT BIRDS.

Besides earth burrowers there are wood burrowers among the birds. You all know the habit of our woodpecker, of boring into a tree and building within the opening made. The nuthatch makes a similar nest, as does the South American toucan—a bird with an enormous bill, which it thrusts, as a defensive weapon, out of the door of its domicile, to warn off aggressive monkeys, snakes or other enemies.

Then there are swinging nests, which dangle from the end of a bough and rock the infant birdies on the tree tops until they are old enough to fly away. Perhaps you have seen the nest of the Baltimore oriole, which is constructed after this fashion, though some African birds build very beautiful and wonderful hanging nests. Among these are the weaver birds, whose nests are flask-shaped and woven in and out as neatly as a basket-maker's work; and the tailor-bird, which sews her nest up in leaves, using a fibre or small root for thread and her bill for needle. The Australian honey-eater makes a hammock of fine grass, which she swings from two small tough twigs, and all the humming-birds, I believe, make hanging nests.

Another class of birds make nests daubed with mud; you know the blackbird and swallow do; so does the house martin, and there may be others I cannot remember just now. There is an African bird—the oven bird—that makes a round, hollow ball of mud, at the side of which she opens a door and lines inside with softest moss and feathers. The nest bakes as hard as a brick, and furnishes a very substantial home for the little brood which is reared within. I could tell you of many other curious nests if I had time. —*Picayune.*

THE YOUNG AND THE OLD.

It is sometimes said that Western nations have some things to learn from the dignified and urbane Orientalists, and assuredly Young America might sit at the feet of Oriental youths to find that they possess virtues worth emulating. Courtesy and reverence are two virtues strenuously inculcated by the Orientalists, and conspicuously lacking in typical Young America. Some American lads in their teens talk flippantly about the "guv'nor" and the "old man," by way of designating the father whom they are commanded to honor, thus recklessly trampling under foot all filial reverence.

In the heathen nation of China the government lays great stress upon the family relation, and children are reared, not only in the most dutiful regard for their parents, but in a most profound respect for elderly people. Age alone entitles a man to respectful treatment in China. When a poor old man, a stranger, enters a small Chinese village, the people leave their various occupations and stand in respectful quiet until he has passed out of sight. If this same old man had appeared in some American villages, he would perhaps have been called a "tramp" and "an old codger," with possibly a volley of stones to add zest to the greeting. In China, if a person lives to be a century old, he has the privilege of petitioning government to build an elegant marble monument commemorative of the fact. There are many such memorials in China.

To My Friends & Patrons:

On or about April 1st I will occupy the commodious store room in the Brumbaugh Building, corner Seventh and Washington Streets where I will have ample facilities for conducting my

Rapidly Increasing Business.

It is my intention in the future, as in the past, to cater to the wants of the people, and to do so

I Must and Will Keep a First-Class Mixed Store,

——giving particular attention to——

Dry Goods and Notion Departments,

which will embrace a greater variety than heretofore.

The Shoe Department Will be Complete in Every Detail.

The Grocery Department Will Receive Special Attention.

The Fresh and Cured Meat Department Will Be Stocked With the Best in the Market.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past, and promising in the future more prompt and efficient service, I solicit a continuance of the same and extend a cordial invitation to visit my new headquarters when occupied.

Respectfully Yours,

Thos. S. Johnston

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, HUNTINGDON, PA.

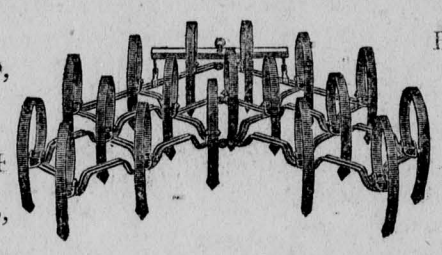
A. S. WELCH,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Farming Implements

WAGONS, SPRING WAGONS, AND DOG CARTS, LOWER THAN EVER SOLD BEFORE FOR CASH.

OSBORNE MOWERS, REAPERS & STEEL FRAME BINDERS,



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Hillside Plows, Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hench Sulky and Walking Cultivators with Double Row Corn Planter Attachment, Stevens' All-Steel Arch Frame Spring Tooth Harrows, U. S. K. Spring-Tooth Harrows, Buckeye and Meyer's Iron Force and Lift Pumps, Cider Mills, Land Rollers, Feed Cutters, Wheelbarrows, Buckthorne and Barb Fence, Wire, Buggy Harness, Fly Nets, Whips, One Horse Iron Frame Cultivators, Double Shovel Plows, Farm Bells, Binder Twine, and, in fact, everything kept in a first-class Implement Store. Also, all kinds of

ROUGH & WORKED LUMBER, SHINGLES,

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Constantly on hand and at reasonable prices. Don't fail to call or write for prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Yours Respectfully,

A. S. WELSH,

☞Telephone Connection. **Mount Union, Pa.**

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, with its varied and excellent contents, is a library in itself.

It was indeed a happy thought to print an entire novel in each number.

Not a short novelette, but a long story such as you are used to get in book form and pay from one dollar to one dollar and a half for.

Not only that, but with each number you get an abundance of other contributions, which gives you a good magazine besides the novel.

The ringing blows which have been struck on the gateway of popular favor, have resounded throughout the entire land, and to-day Lippincott's Magazine stands in the front rank of monthly publications, and is the most widely-read-and-talked-of publication of its kind in the world. For full descriptive circulars, address

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia

$3 00 per year. 25 cts. single number.

The publisher of this paper will receive your subscription.

Stage Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassville a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7:30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 3:30 p. m. Patronage solicited.

J. H. RINDLAUB.

Farmers, Attention!

—We are the Headquarters for—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of implements in the county, and, in buying in carload lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders!

Triumph Mowers (1 and 2-horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills, Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—

reversible self-sharpening share—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market. Spring-tooth Harrows from

$13 to $17. Iron-beam Double & Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffham's Broken-akle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders, Corn and Potato Fertilizers in stock,

Rushford Wagons!

best ironed and best finished wagon in the market, self-oiling skein with but two bearings. Spangler Corn Planter (can be arranged to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of Farming Implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, and greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

615 Penn Street, Huntingdon, Pa.

YOU Want a Spring Suit!

AND THE PLACE TO GET IT IS AT THE

Opera House Clothing Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

Where you find the largest and finest stock of Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, &c., ever shown you here. We are only five minutes' walk from depot. It will pay you to take the time to call and inspect our stock before purchasing elsewhere. We bought our stock at SPECIAL CASH PRICES, which will enable us to SELL MUCH LOWER than otherwise. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. Please give us a call.

Respectfully,

S. P. EBY.

WE

ARE READY FOR

Business!

WE

HAVE A VERY SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, BUT ARE SO BUSY ARRANGING THEM THAT WE CANNOT QUOTE PRICES THIS WEEK. WATCH FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT AND, IN THE MEANTIME, COME AND SEE US.

Koller & Abel,

Rex's Hall,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

NOTICE is hereby given that A. W. Swope, of the firm of Swope & Gayton, has this day transferred his entire interest in the shipping of stone of all kinds from the Mapleton quarries to I. N. Swope. The business will be continued under the firm name of Swope & Gayton. A. W. SWOPE.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., April 18, 1890.

Mount Union.

Now in the ground hide unyun seed,
Bury korn, and beetz, and lettiss;
Chuck in sum peas, and lima beans,
If the earth don't seem tew wettish.

Yours truly, JOSH BILLINGS.

Mrs. Rev. L. F. Smith and daughters spent a short time in town last week.

Our public schools closed last week and town is full of happy children.

H. S. Smelker had a new roof put on his dwelling house last week.

Jim Kegeris, of Orbisonia, was in town last Saturday attending to business.

J. W. Fisher, of Mann's Choice, spent a short time in town last week.

Rev. Dr. McDonald spent Sunday at Lamont, where he preached for the pastor, who is on the sick list.

Miss Jeannette McCartney, of Logan, is the guest of Misses Carrie and Annie Stratford.

Rev. D. H. Campbell is having an unlucky year. He is only fully recovered from the effects of his New Year's fall and now has a very painful carbuncle on his hand.

Mrs. Louisa Baker is having her house weatherboarded.

Miss Alice Eby, of Ardenheim, is visiting her aunt, Miss Mary Morrison.

Mrs. Hunter is back from the city with a large stock of hats and bonnets. The styles are many and very pretty.

Geo. Thompson was home a short time last week.

Miss Jennie Eby, of Ardenheim, was the guest of Miss Ada Gayton last week.

Wm. Gayton is home again, having finished repairing the canal between Muncy and Hall's Station.

John Himes, working with one of the P. R. R. bridge gangs, fell from a bridge at Lock Haven and sprained his ankle. He came home to-day on day express.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for May presents its usually attractive table of contents, as well as the latest fashion plates. This magazine makes a specialty of good short stories, and makes excellent selections of original manuscripts for light reading. There are as well, two serial stories of greater length and unflagging interest by popular authors

—D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, keeps constantly on hand a large line of heavy and shelf hardware, paints, oils, agricultural implements, carpets, oil-cloths, furniture, wall paper and all kinds of house-furnishings. Builders will find it to their advantage to get estimates from him.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 10th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD.		
Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.		Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	5 30	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	8 50
	8 33	5 48	Marysville	11 22	6 39	3
3 38	8 54	6 04	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	8 18
4 00	9 26	6 32	Newport	10 44	5 50	7 51
	9 52	6 55	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	7 32
4 34	10 13	7 14	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	7 14
4 39	10 20	7 20	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	7 09
5 01	10 46	7 45	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	6 45
	10 55	7 63	Granville	9 36	4 29	6 37
5 22	11 14	8 11	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	6 20
5 40	11 39	8 33	N. Hamilton	9 02	3 51	6 00
5 46	11 46	8 39	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	5 54
5 54	11 55	8 46	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	5 47
6 00	12 03	8 53	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	5 41
6 12	12 17	9 05	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	5 30
6 25	12 31	9 21	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	9 29	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	9 36	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	9 48	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	9 54	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	1003	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	1012	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	1018	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	1030	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:59 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH		STATIONS.	NORTH	
Mail	Expr's		Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas. Bedford	4 30	10 25
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH.			STATIONS.	NORTH.		
Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.		Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9.
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	1.9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m,

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST.		STATIONS.	EAST	
No. 14	No. 12		No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one **free**, together with our large and valuable line of **Household Samples.** These samples, as well as the watch, are **free.** All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Hanson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine. **FREE.**